

# Main 13

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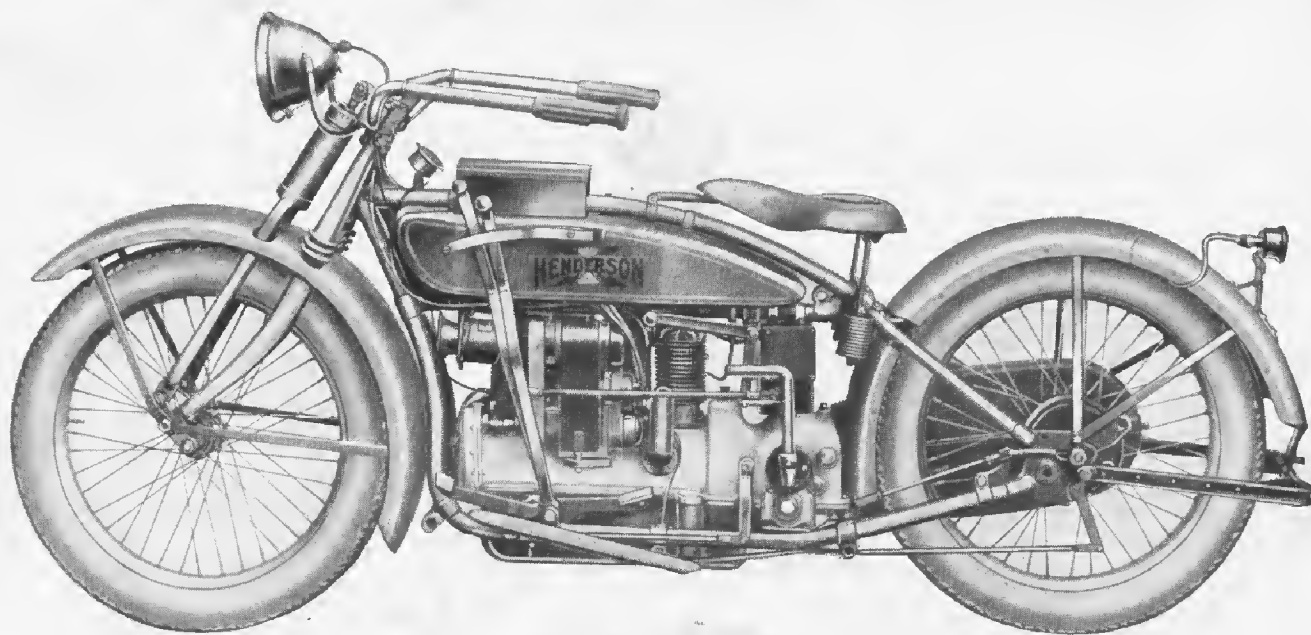
MAY

1922



Chicago Police Department

# CHICAGO POLICE USE



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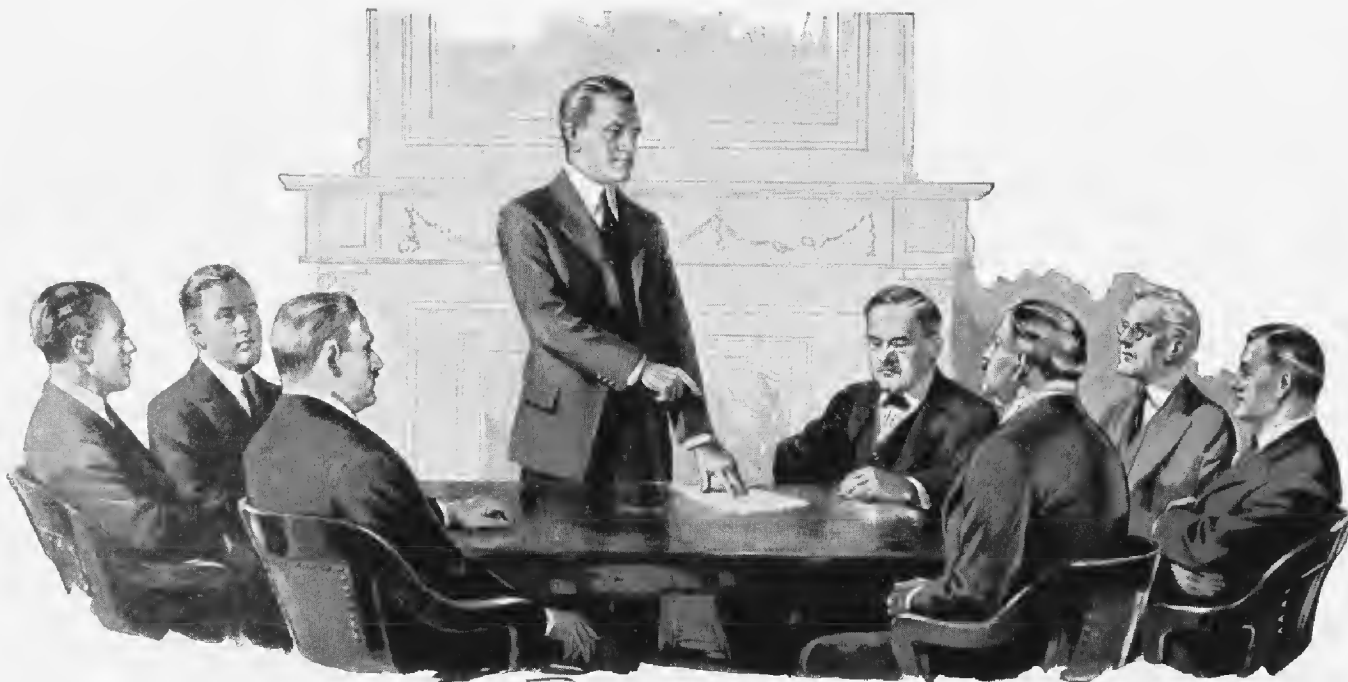
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# Percy H. Johnston said: Study Law!

*How Leonard E. Livingstone increased his salary 100% and qualified for a big business opportunity*

IF a man who had really arrived should hand you a private tip as to what you must do in order to succeed in a big way, you'd pay mighty close attention, wouldn't you?

Here, then, is the story of a real tip, handed to Leonard E. Livingstone by Percy H. Johnston, president at 38 of the Chemical National Bank of New York, one of the most powerful financial institutions in America.

In October, 1915, Mr. Johnston—then cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Louisville, Ky.—summoned Livingstone to his desk and told him that he had reason to believe that he would occupy an important position in the banking world within the next few years, and that the man who prepared would go along with him.

"What must I do?" asked Mr. Livingstone.

"Study law!" replied Mr. Johnston.

Leonard Livingstone acted on the tip.

It was a good one!

But he could not go away to a Law School; so the Law School came to him. He enrolled with LaSalle Extension University.

In September, 1917, Mr. Johnston was called to New York to be senior vice-president of the Chemical National Bank. In February, 1918, he sent for Livingstone and directed him to organize an analytical department.

Mr. Livingstone was promptly made manager of the new department, at twice the salary he had got with the Citizens' National. His increased ability to think, and plan, and build—developed thru his study of law under the LaSalle Problem Method—had made him ready for the big opportunity.

\* \* \* \* \*

Exceptional, Livingstone's experience? If you think so, talk with the heads of the biggest business institutions in the

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\* \* \* \* \*

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\* \* \* \* \*

You are ambitious to make an important place for yourself in the business world; you have wondered what you must do in order to make that dream come true? Percy H. Johnston has given you the answer in two short words—*Study Law!*

The coupon below will bring you full particulars regarding LaSalle home study training, together with details of our convenient payment plan; also your free copy of the inspiring book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One." Speed the day of your big success by marking, signing and mailing the coupon NOW.

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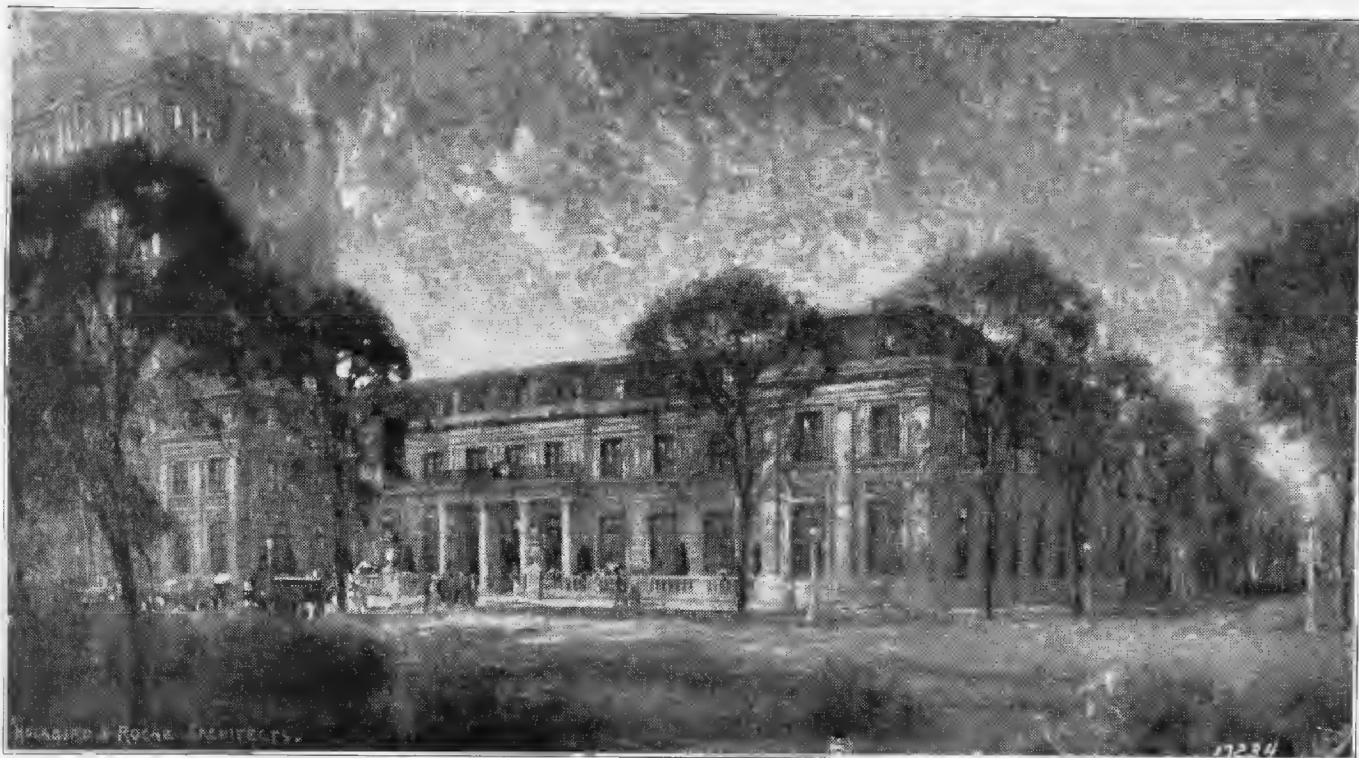
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*Admitted Assets, December 31, 1921. . . . . \$19,413,846.72*

*Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries since organization . . 21,566,983.06*

## FIVE YEARS RECORD

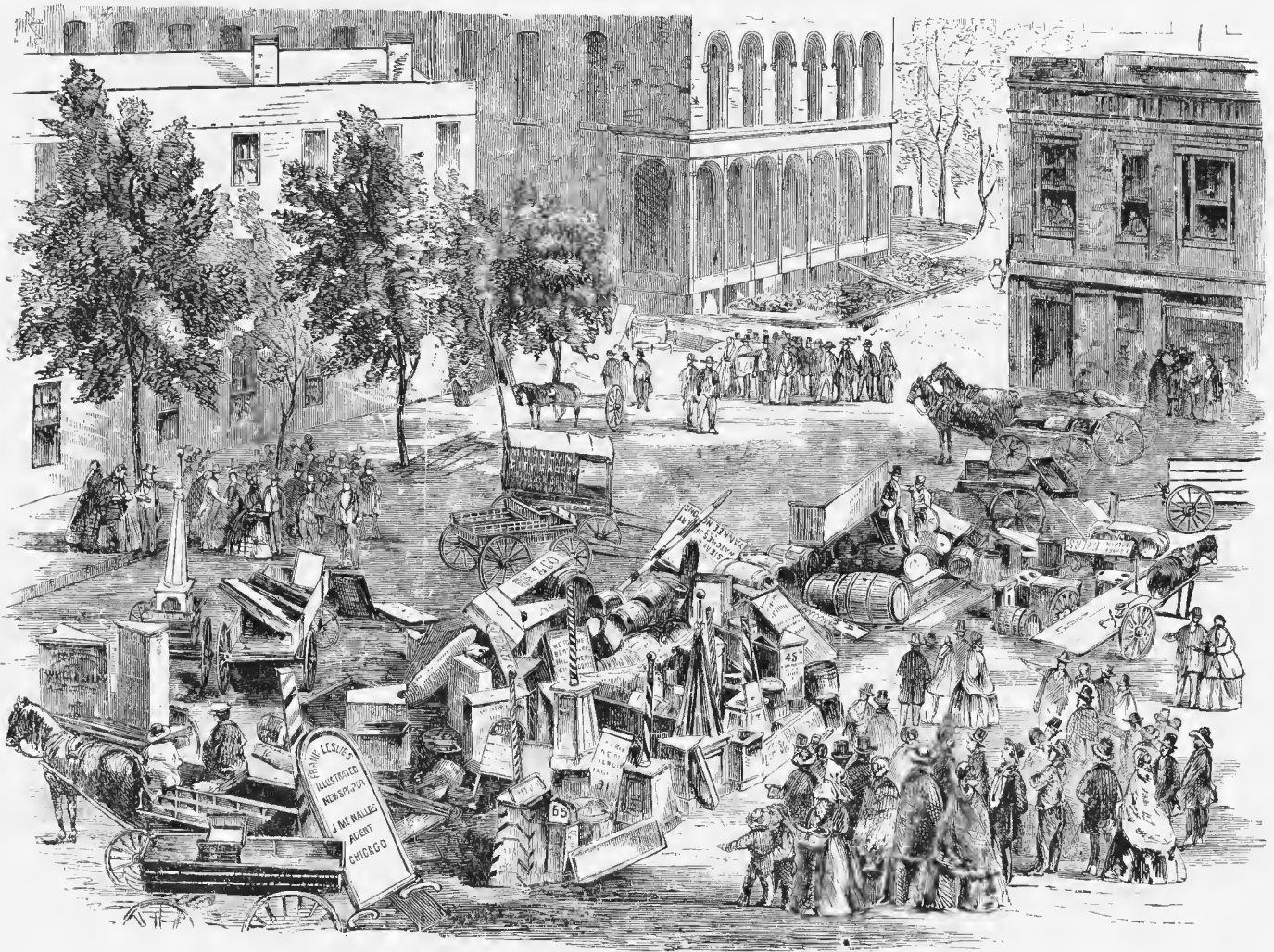
|                          | Year Ending Dec. 31, 1916 | Year Ending Dec. 31, 1921 | INCREASE      |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Interest Income .....    | \$ 620,562.65             | \$ 991,613.43             | \$ 371,050.78 |
| Premium Income .....     | 2,419,486.91              | 3,818,060.43              | 1,398,573.52  |
| Admitted Assets .....    | 12,946,337.03             | 19,413,846.72             | 6,467,509.69  |
| Insurance in Force ..... | 80,280,589.82             | 136,485,045.27            | 56,204,455.45 |

## ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY CHICAGO

GREATEST ILLINOIS COMPANY

Telephone Superior 9000

James W. Stevens, President



RESULT OF LONG JOHN'S FAMOUS SIGN RAID

## Chicago Police of the Early Sixties

*More About Long John and the Personnel of the Department Under His Strenuous Administration*

BY JOHN KELLEY

THE administration of "Long John" Wentworth, which, as told in the April number of Main 13, "went out amidst a general clamor from all classes," was succeeded by that of John C. Haines, who served two terms as mayor, from March, 1858, to March, 1860.

Mr. Haines was a pioneer of Chicago. He was only 17 years old when, in 1835, he arrived here from New York state. In 1846 he formed a copartnership with Jared Gale and they purchased the Chicago Flour Mills, one of the first of its kind in the city. He was elected to the city council in 1848 and served six consecutive terms. Previous to becoming mayor he was interested in various financial institutions, and in 1859 he was chosen president of the Illinois Savings Bank.

Following the election of Mr. Haines the city was convulsed by the payment of freak bets, two cases of which have been handed down in local history. Henry Greenebaum, a banker, lost to G. F. Leverenz and he was required to saw a cord of wood in front of the court house. August Wiehe also lost to a Mr. Lochbeiler, and

as a penalty he was compelled to carry a hod of bricks for three hours around the public square without stopping.

Jacob Rehm was elected city marshal with Mr. Haines and was inducted into office with the newly elected officials. He was not only head of the Police Department in name, but in reality. Mayor Wentworth, it will be remembered, was his own chief of police, and he made such a mess of it that his successor decided not to interfere with the operations of this branch of the public service.

One of Marshal Rehm's first official acts was to discard the unsightly leather police badge which "Long John" had introduced. A plain brass star with the inscription "Chicago Police" took the place of the leather shield.

Soon afterward the Department was uniformed in a short blue frock coat and a blue navy cap, with gold band. "Inspection day" had not yet been inaugurated in the police department, and any kind of trousers or waistcoat was permissible.

The total strength of the police force under the administration of Mayor Haines was about 125. According to papers relating to the Police Department in the archives of the Chicago Historical Society, the roster was as follows:

City marshal, Jacob Rehm; captain, John M. Kennedy; first lieutenants, Wells Sherman, G. H. Sitts, W. R. Green and Frederick Gund; second lieutenants, Richard Bellinger, Michael Grant, J. C. Davis, John S. Palmer; sergeants, W. H. Prince, Thomas Brummell, William Wiggins, B. L. Cleves and M. M. Gillespie.

The patrolmen were: Thomas Barrett, O. T. Belkland, H. Bale, F. C. Boone, Thomas Biese, J. Bass, M. Bishop, T. Burnett, H. P. Barnes, J. B. Butts, M. Coffey, L. Coleman, Thomas L. Clayton, G. Cooker, D. Clayton, P. Delaney, T. Dehli, P. Doran, E. Denman, F. Elmers, George Eisenbeis, J. J. Foote, H. Fink, S. Fleis, Thomas P. Fox, James Fritz, J. H. Grimner, J. A. Gund, J. J. Grant, J. B. Gray, John Gillespie, A. Hare, James Hogan, J. A. Hutchins, J. G. Halleck, J. Hall, H. H. Harris, C. Jackson, M. Koff, M. Keble, C. Kolb, J. Knight, George Leander, E. Langdon, Nicholas McAuley, P. Minnig, D. McCarthy, George McAuley, John McCarthy, C. McAuliff, C. Milton, S. Marx, P. McIntyre, Adolph Mueller, R. Moore, William Mein, J. Merrifield, "Jack" Nelson, H. Perry, J. E. Palen, P. O. Patterson, P. Phillips, P. Portman, M. Petrie, Henry Pilgrim, James Quinn, C. Quinn, F. Reichenbacker, N. Reiss, A. H. Robertson, Richard Shippey, John Steinig, H. Simsalt, William Sawyer, John Schmidt, J. F. Stewart, P. Schneider, D. Sipple, C. P. Throop, A. Valender, A. Wagner, P. Welch, William Wallace, G. Ward, H. Wood and O. S. West.

In addition to the patrolmen named there were George W. Hunt, hero of the "Lager Beer" riot; E. H. Chapman and John Oliver, who were detailed for duty at the mayor's office and other city offices; also R. G. Cook and C. M. Beach were turnkeys at the lockup in the Armory. There also were four "fire police"—Ira Coleman, Charles Warner, D. H. Howard and P. Karlhofer. Seven policemen were detailed at the Bridewell, Polk and Wells streets, as follows: Philip McGrath, Simeon Prince, Thomas Cummings, J. G. Cunningham, and Messrs. Schilling, Brazee and Bloom.

The detective force selected by Marshal Rehm comprised the following: Asa Williams, "Ike" Williams, William Douglas, John McAuley, Henry Kauffman, William TenBroeck and Tobias Almendinger.

Police constables who served writs in relation to violations of the city ordinance were B. F. Cravens and Asa Gaines. With Charles Hodgson, secretary to Marshal Rehm, and a hack inspector named Smith, who was appointed by Mayor Haines to the newly created office, the foregoing, it is believed, is a complete list of the department as it stood in 1858-59.

Officers Wood, Barnes and Leander were detailed at railroad depots, and Denman at the postoffice. There was only one patrolman detailed at a bridge—Officer Fox being on duty at Clark street. He afterward became a captain.

The salaries at that period were: City marshal, \$1,500; captain, \$1,500; first lieutenant, \$624; second lieutenant, \$624; sergeant, \$468; fire police, \$448; patrolmen, \$420.

In the first year of the Haines regime the South Division police station was removed from Market Hall, at State and Randolph streets, to the Armory building at Franklin and Adams streets. There it remained until the fire of 1871 swept the Armory away, and the new station was built at LaSalle and Harrison streets.

There was nothing in the tranquil regime of Mayor Haines worth recording in these reminiscences further than to remark that Marshal Rehm filled his office acceptably, and the morale of the Police Department was greatly improved. The department was managed from the marshal's office, the mayor giving that official free rein in the conduct of the police force. From all accounts Marshal Rehm performed his duties faithfully and he retired from office in 1860 with many friends and no enemies.

One would hardly expect that "Long John," who went out of office "amidst a clamor from all classes" would again run for mayor, but he did, and what is more he was elected by an overwhelming majority. He succeeded Mayor Haines in March, 1860, and what he "didn't do to the police department," paradoxically speaking, caused the citizens to rise in protest, and a Board of Police was established by an act of the legislature.

Iver Lawson was elected city marshal with Mr. Wentworth, but he had as little to say regarding the management of the Police Department as Marshal Donnelly, who was Mayor Wentworth's "chief of police" during his former administration. Lawson was the last city marshal elected in Chicago. When his term of office expired in 1861, the title of "City Marshal" was extinguished in these parts until 1875, when the office was revived. The Board of Police was legislated out of office at the April election and on July 19, George L. Dunlap was appointed city marshal by Mayor Colvin. He resigned November 22, and was succeeded by R. E. Goodell, who held office several months when it was again abolished.

Mayor Wentworth's memorable raid on the "Sands" during his first term had its counterpart in 1860 in what was called "Long John's sign raid." There was an ordinance prohibiting the obstruction of sidewalks by signs, awnings, posts, merchandise or other things, but it had never been enforced. Notice was sent to the offending merchants that they must abate the nuisance, but no heed was paid to the warning.

The mayor determined to put an end to the obstructions, and to execute his plan he hired every express and drayman in the city. On the night of June 18 the mayor, leading a squad of policemen, followed by express wagons and drays, made a raid on the signs and other obstructions.

Every swinging sign, awning, post, barber pole or box that was found protruding two feet beyond the front of buildings were taken to the State street Market Hall and deposited in a pile. There they remained until reclaimed by their owners, the reclamation being accompanied by a fine for violating the ordinance.

Retrenchment was the policy of "Long John" during his second term, and he seemed to take particular delight in swinging the ax on the Police Department. A few weeks after taking office he reduced the force about one-half. Some of the oldest and most efficient men in the service were dismissed without ceremony. Rules and regulations governing the force were promulgated which created general discontent among the men, and complaints were made from all sides. Finally the press aroused the people to support a measure for the establishment of a board of police, and it became a law in February, 1861.

The act provided that "there shall be organized in the City of Chicago an executive department of the municipal government, to be known as the Board of Police of the City of Chicago, which board shall consist of three com-

(Continued on page 28)

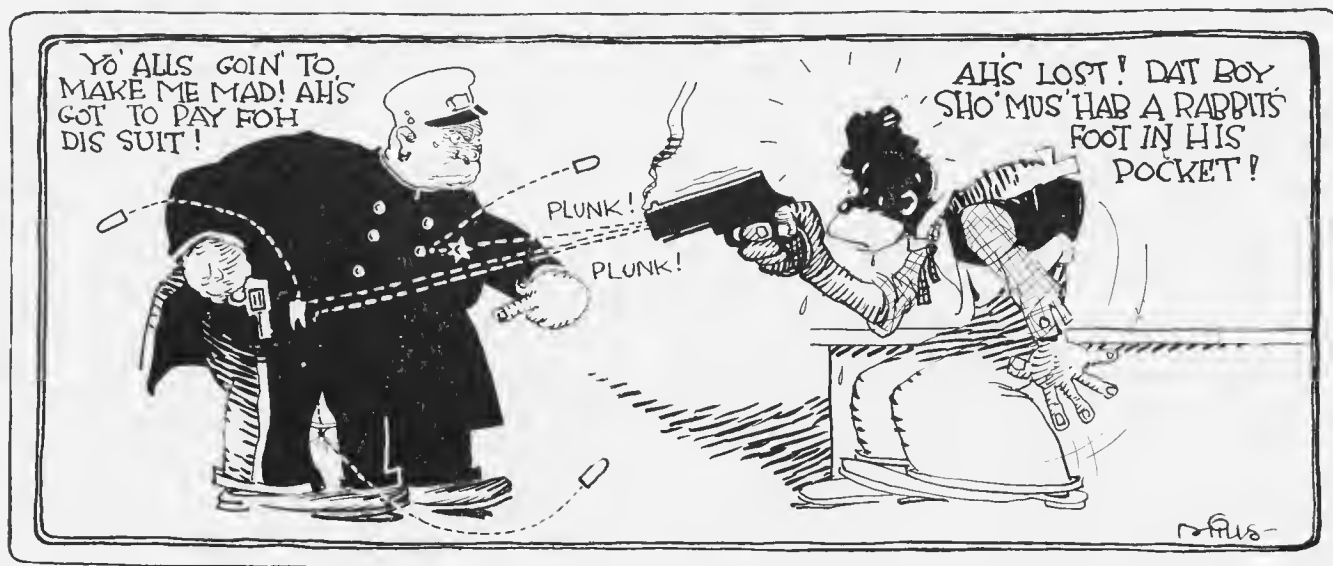


Illustration by Courtesy Chicago Daily News

WHY BE AFRAID OF A GUN WHEN ONE HAS A CHARMED LIFE

## It Wasn't Being Shot at That Peeved Him

*Famous Author of Negro Stories for the Saturday Evening Post Tells the Story of Our Own Jeremiah Bowers*

BY W. A. P. JOHN

**I**F the police captain in command of the 11th district two years ago this month ever gets tired of being a police officer and pines for a life of ease, he can make a name for himself—and a few dollars—as a writer.

Now, I am not a resident of Chicago. I have been there but a few times during my long and interesting life. I don't know where the 11th district is—unless it happens to extend along the Boul. Mich. between the Illinois Central depot and the Wrigley building. Probably I couldn't find it on a bet unless it were located just around the corner from Marshall Field's. The officer commanding that district on May 14th, 1920, is as unknown to me as the Chinese captain commanding the company of Mongolian Fusileers who are attacking Tsin-Tsin, or Chin-Chin, or one of those Chinese cities. In other words, I know less about the 11th district of Chicago than about Professor Einstein and his theory, so no reader of Main 13 can accuse me of trying to prepare a soft berth for myself against the time when a motorcycle cop toots his whistle and waves me over to the curb. But I do claim to know a trifle about the king's English as it is written. And when my good friend the Business Manager of Main 13 showed me a report written by that officer on that date, I recognized in it a touch to have which many a scribbling writer would have cheerfully committed murder. I told him as much and he snorted.

"Hell, man," he said, "I wasn't trying to show you that the Chicago Police Force is a bunch of budding authors. I showed you that to suggest a damn good story which you're to write for the May issue."

"Ah, yes," I replied, "a damn good story I'm going to write." Let-me-see. I saw and here is the story which I openly admit is largely lifted from an official communication from the captain commanding the 11th district to the General Superintendent on the subject of creditable mention for Patrolman Jeremiah Bowers, of the 15th precinct.

I was born and raised in the South. And I came to know that wonderful being of good humor and docility and blind bravery, and sometimes devilry—the American negro. Since then I have earned a few dollars writing about him. What I am about to relate here is exceptionally interesting to me, at least, because both characters in the brief and vivid drama were negroes.

Briefly the story is this. On May 14th, one Roy Charlton, a colored barber, discarding the implement of distinction one would imagine a colored barber would employ, indulged in a bit of fancy revolver shooting at 37th and La Salle Streets. Which act, I take it, is considered an offense against the peace and dignity of the city of Chicago, and as such, frowned upon by those that enforce its laws.

Upon hearing about the shooting Patrolman Bowers went up to investigate. His investigation carried him into a poolroom in that locality. Therein he discovered Charlton and asked him if it was he whose gunplay had created the commotion.

As he admitted that Patrolman Bowers' surmise was correct, Charlton, according to the official report, whipped out a seven-inch, 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver and fired point blank at the officer. The three bullets entered the officer's clothing. One penetrated the overcoat and vest over his heart, went through his spectacle case and broke the gold rims of his eye glasses and was deflected.

The second burned a hole below his watch pocket in his vest, mashing the ring of his watch and driving the chain out of his vest pocket. This saved his life again for the second time.

Number three bullet burned a hole in his trousers at the base of his abdomen, the bullet seemingly going in straight, as the others seemed to go. But this time there was no watch, no ring or chain, no steel spectacle case or gold eye glass frame to save the officer's life. And yet,



quoting from the official communication, "though the bullet went in through the clothes and the powder burned the pants, it never touched the officer's body. Or if it did, we could not find the spot nor locate the bullet. Some unseen power three times saved this colored policeman's life.

"I wish you could see the bullet holes and the marks in his clothing, in his spectacle case, his glasses and his watch. His escape from death was the most miraculous since Christ was on earth. His gameness in going up against a madman with a revolver pointed at him and blazing fire within three feet of his body is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. The bravest white man in our ranks could not do more than Jeremiah Bowers, the colored man, did. When, after receiving three bullet holes through his clothes in spots ordinarily vital, he

pulled his own gun and shot his murderous assailant down. He triumphed in the face of death and by all the rules of the game, he should be now a corpse.

"Therefore, I most respectfully recommend that this brave officer be given creditable mention in the Daily Police Bulletin—mention befitting a brave deed performed by a policeman whose life was saved by an act of Divine Providence."

The above in itself would make an absorbing story. The report has ring of fine sincerity and man to man admiration. But Patrolman Bowers supplied the characteristic finishing touch in recounting this bit of record excitement to the Chief.

Said Patrolman Bowers, "I didn't mind that nigger shooting at me so much, but he got me blank, blank, blank mad when he spoiled my brand new uniform."

\*\*\*\*\*

## Brother of Irish President a Chicago Sergeant

*Patrick J. Collins of South Chicago Station, Kin of Famous Michael Collins*



Photo by Chicago Tribune

SERGEANT PATRICK J. COLLINS

THE fact that Michael Collins, head of the Irish provisional government, has a brother living in this city is known to only a few persons. The Chicago Collins—Sergeant Patrick J. Collins of the South Chicago

police station—is of a retiring nature and dislikes publicity. Policemen who have known him for years never heard him boast of his kinship. Only to his most intimate friends has he ever talked about his brother Michael.

"It is true I am a brother of Michael Collins," said the sergeant recently at the South Chicago station. "I was born in County Cork at a little place called Clonkilkilly. I am 37 years old, and am about six years older than my brother, Michael.

"Ten years ago I had a job all fixed for Mike with the First National bank here in Chicago. He bought his passage and was all ready to leave for America when at the last moment he changed his mind. I think he was at the dock, ready to embark, when he backed out.

"I was sorely disappointed when I got a letter from him telling me that he couldn't come to America. There was important work for him at home, he wrote, and succeeding events bear testimony to this.

"I came to America in 1901 with an uncle, Thomas O'Brien, who owned a large farm at Camp Grove, Ill., about thirty miles north of Peoria. I was then about 16 years old. I worked for my uncle, but after a couple of years I quit the farm and came to Chicago.

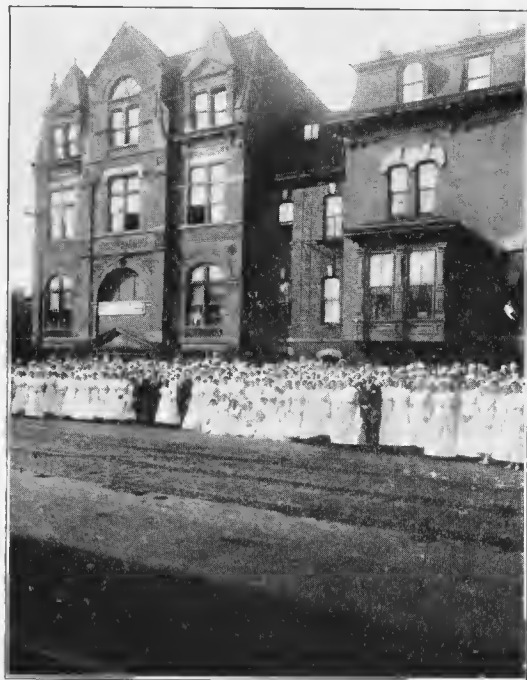
"After knocking around at one thing and another, I got a position with the South Side Elevated railroad. I worked for the company five years and was a motorman when I quit to join the police force. I have been a member of the department twelve years.

"In that time I have worked out of the old 22d street station, Cottage Grove avenue, old 50th street, Burnside, and the First precinct downtown. I have been a sergeant several years, and I was pretty well up on a lieutenants' list that was canceled."



# Policemen's Wives Take Home Nursing Course

*New Session of Famous School to Open May 29—Graduation Exercises to Be Held During Pageant of Progress*



THE SCHOOL AND SOME OF ITS NURSES

A LARGE portion of the funds derived from the Pageant of Progress is devoted to the Chicago Training School for Home and Public Health Nursing. This institution is the outgrowth of an idea which has rapidly been gaining ground through the past few years.

The shortage of nurses during the last "flu" epidemic called attention to the fact that every case of illness did not demand a graduate nurse, but an intelligent woman, schooled in the simpler fundamentals of taking care of the sick, was invaluable. Speaking of the shortage, Dr. Norman Bridge said in a commencement address at Rush College:

"The best remedy is a new one, which is to have young women with some grammar school education who can be drilled intensively for a few months on the simple, cardinal things that all nurses must do. Any bright girl can be taught in sixty days to take temperatures, pulse and respiration accurately, to prepare and administer invalid diet, to administer drugs in numerous ways, to give baths and fomentations, and attend to the personal wants of the invalid, and to keep accurate records of the patient, and of her own doings. For the average invalid these are the chief things required of a nurse."

Chicago's training school has met just that need and its ten thousand graduates have proved a blessing in the homes of the city. Many of those who have taken the course are policemen's wives and it is hoped that more of the better halves of the Department will enroll in the sixteenth class which commences May 29th. This will be just in time to complete the work in order to hold graduation exercises at the Municipal Pier in connection with the coming Pageant.

It should be remembered that a complete hospital is a part of the school's equipment, and that hundreds of patients are treated for various ailments each month.

A nominal charge is made where the person aided is able to pay, but no one seriously needing treatment is turned away. In this connection policemen and citizens alike would do well to note the address, 300 N. Ada St., Phone Haymarket 8199, and send any one who should have hospital attention there for observation. There are thirty beds available and, in the clinics, even major operations are performed without charge.

A large part of the work of the hospital is in correcting eye defects and performing dental work.

During the month of March, 207 pairs of eye glasses were fitted by Dr. Forbes of the Eye Clinic. Of this amount 122 were given to the poor school children of Chicago without any charge for examination, treatment and the glasses themselves.

The following are the statistics of the various clinical departments:

## EYE CLINIC

*Dr. J. F. Forbes, Clinician in Charge*

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Hypermetropia.....               | 48         |
| Simple Hyp. Astigmatism.....     | 11         |
| Compound Hyp. Astigmatism.....   | 95         |
| Myopia.....                      | 12         |
| Simple Myopic Astigmatism.....   | 5          |
| Compound Myopic Astigmatism..... | 13         |
| Mixed Astigmatism.....           | 23         |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>                | <b>207</b> |

## DENTAL CLINIC

*Dr. C. B. Bell, Clinician in Charge*

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Number of Sitzings.....                            | 393 |
| Children Having No Tooth Brush.....                | 99  |
| Teeth Showing Some Care.....                       | 100 |
| Teeth Showing Good Care.....                       | 30  |
| Teeth Showing Neglect of Care.....                 | 171 |
| Mal-Occluded Teeth.....                            | 124 |
| Teeth Extracted.....                               | 661 |
| <i>Of Teeth Extracted, 104 Were 6-Year Molars.</i> |     |
| 6-Year Molars Saved by Fillings.....               | 61  |
| Abscessed Teeth.....                               | 104 |
| Cement Fillings.....                               | 85  |
| Silver Fillings.....                               | 90  |
| Nerves Capped.....                                 | 25  |
| Pyorrhea Cases.....                                | 6   |
| Treatments.....                                    | 9   |

## HOME NURSES' HOSPITAL

*Edwin Wachlin, M.D., Medical Director*

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Number of Tonsillectomies.....        | 41 |
| Number of Circumcisions.....          | 3  |
| Number of Major Operations.....       | 5  |
| Number of Confinement Cases.....      | 5  |
| Number of Medical Cases.....          | 12 |
| Total Number of Cases Admitted.....   | 66 |
| Total Number Discharged.....          | 51 |
| Number Remaining at End of Month..... | 15 |

Those who wish more details concerning the nursing course should communicate with the school at 1360 Fulton St., Phone Haymarket 8199.

## MAIN 13

ORGAN OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

**CHARLES C. FITZMORRIS, Superintendent**

A Monthly Magazine devoted to News of the Police Department  
and Articles of Interest to the Policeman and His Family

VOL. I May, 1922 No. 10

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER YEAR - - SINGLE COPIES 25 CENTS

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**Nat. N. Meissler**  
(International Film Service)

## The Golden Moment

THERE is an old saying among veterans of the Department—"Once a good copper, always a good copper." This adage has been demonstrated time after time, but never more conspicuously than by recent instances.

Contrary to the small boy's estimate, a policeman's life is not a continual parade of high adventure. A probationary officer may make a spectacular arrest during the first month he is on duty, and it may be twenty years before such an opportunity comes again.

What counts is being ready for the golden moment. It was worth waiting a lifetime to come suddenly upon such a circumstance as has lately written the name of Patrolman Harder high in the annals of the Department history.

Assigned for eight years to an important but inactive duty in the outer office of the Chief, one might suppose that Officer Harder's eye would grow less alert, his trigger finger less efficient, his mind less keen to engage in actual combat.

But his golden moment arrived, and he was ready—not only himself, but he had painstakingly trained his sons to have the same high ideal of devotion to duty as his own. He planned his battle like a general and because of courage and intelligence he won.

The extra compensation, the hero award, the laudatory publicity, were of course a pleasant aftermath—but there is more than gold to such a golden moment—there is the satisfaction of knowing that one has done his part in making the world safe for the law-abiding citizen to live and work in peace and security.

## Keeping Alert

OCCASIONALLY one hears an expression of sympathy for the policemen because they must keep alert all of the time. No real policeman ever feels the need of sympathy on that account.

Keeping alert is keeping alive. There is no duller existence than that of a man who is only half awake. The hours drag, the days seem never to end; the lazy individual gets the least out of life. He is never contented for he has a feeling that the world has gone along and left him behind.

But the man who lives keenly every second, finds the minutes short and the hours soon spent. Not only his brain, but his bodily functions as well, keep in a state of healthful poise. He is ready not only for the danger of any moment, but for the pleasure as well.

The necessity for keeping alert is one of the fascinating features of police work. It puts a fine edge on living. It is the essence of progress—and the master secret of success.



## Thomas Clark

FEW incidents in Chicago's history have so startled the city as the shooting of two officers on the night of May 9th. One of those slain was Patrolman Thomas Clark of the Maxwell St. Station. It is expected that his death and the death of Lieutenant Terence Lyons of the West Park Police will have a far-reaching effect which will eventually rid Chicago of criminal gunmen.

Patrolman Clark was an ex-soldier and had been a member of the Department for two years. He had a consistent record for loyal and efficient service. While there were no witnesses to the murder, yet there is strong evidence to support the theory that the Patrolman surprised a gang of bombers and was killed in the battle which ensued.

No better eulogy could be pronounced than the words of Mrs. Arthur Brady, the slain officer's mother: "My boy was a good policeman. His work was the protection of his fellow citizens and he gave his life in doing his duty."

Patrolman Clark is survived by his mother and a brother, John, together with a large group of friends who will miss his genial companionship.



Photo by Courtesy Chicago Evening Post  
THOMAS CLARK



Top Row, Left to Right: Sergeant Andrew Lavin, District 2A; Sergeant Wm. J. O'Neill, Detective Bureau; Sergeant John S. Noonan, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Michael Trant, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Raymond Crane, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Leo E. Carr, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Phillip Denman, District 2A; Patrolman Wm. Knowles, Detective Bureau.  
 Middle Row, Left to Right: Patrolman Thomas O'Hara, District 2; Sergeant Michael McFadden, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Fred Tapscott, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Jas. W. McCarthy, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Michael Lavelle, Detective Bureau; Patrolman P. J. Kelly, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Jas. J. Scully, Detective Bureau; Patrolman James Frawley, Detective Bureau; Patrolman George Laurell, Detective Bureau.  
 Sitting, Left to Right: Sergeant W. A. D. Middleton, Detective Bureau; Sergeant David H. Smith, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Jas. A. McCarthy, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Jno. J. Hardy, Detective Bureau; Lieutenant John P. Ryan, Detective Bureau; Patrolman John P. McDermott, District 2A; Sergeant Wm. Schultz, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Wm. Cussack, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Michael J. Hackett, Detective Bureau.

## Recent Creditable Mention Men

*Stories of Exploits of Honor Men of the Department*

Photos by Sergeant H. N. Aussenbaum, Identification Bureau

### **Sergeant Thomas Mangin and Patrolman James Reilly, 12th District**

Were given creditable mention in February, 1922, for alert intelligence in seeking for and arresting a holdup man who had robbed several taxicab chauffeurs. Through confessions obtained three other members of the gang were apprehended.

### **Patrolman Thomas F. Lovell, 31st District**

Was given creditable mention in February, 1922, for several pieces of splendid police work resulting in the capture of auto thieves and the apprehending of two suspicious characters who were found to be bent on committing holdups.

### **Patrolmen N. Goles and Wm. S. O'Neil, Auto Section**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for following the trail of two men who were cashing bad checks and locating them in a house where capture was made at the point of the officers' revolvers. Twenty victims of the pair identified the prisoners.

### **Patrolman Thomas J. Smith, 20th District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for perseverance in running to earth two men who had burglarized a store. This case involved finding and fitting loose ends of evidence together, the proof being made by two girls who were subsequently indicted for receiving stolen goods.

### **Sergeant John E. Quinn and Patrolman Patrick Quinn, 30th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for locating a holdup man on meager description and obtaining a confession. The arrest put an end to the career of a robber who had planned a series of crimes.

### **Patrolmen John Farrell and Patrick Doherty, 2nd District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for keeping a sharp lookout for a burglar who had stolen auto tires and arresting the man with the goods a few hours after the crime had been committed.

### **Lieut. Paul A. Wheeler, Sergeant George E. McCormick, and Patrolmen John J. McVeigh, John J. Gaynor, Anthony Hopp, Leo Jacobson and Edgar E. Coleman, 7th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for hard and persistent work during a period of two days to locate and arrest two men who had stolen an automobile.

### **Sergeant Dennis J. Creedon, 19th District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for promptly giving chase to a man seen running away from a saloon where a shot had been fired. The fugitive turned and took deliberate aim at the officer who, however, was too quick and shot his antagonist in the hip, afterward disarming and arresting him.

### **Lieutenant Willard L. Malone, and Patrolman Andrew C. Klassen, 2nd District; and Patrolmen Jos. Wisniewski, John Lachel and Frank Murphy, 23rd District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting a gang of young men and girls who had stolen five autos and other miscellaneous property and committed a number of holdups. A case of rape was also cleared up by evidence obtained from the prisoners.

### **Sergeant James Kilgore and Patrolman Thomas O'Hare, 2nd District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for excellent police work in finding the perpetrators of a murder resulting from a quarrel over a bottle of liquor and obtaining confessions which cleared up the case.

### **Patrolmen Walter J. Riley and John A. Petersen, 31st District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for trailing three suspicious characters for an hour and a half and on taking them into custody finding weapons and burglar tools in their possession. After days of questioning, it developed that two of the prisoners were implicated in a \$240,000 mail robbery of several years ago.

### **Patrolmen Andrew Aitken and John P. Knowles, 15th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for quickly responding to a complaint of burglary and soon picking up the robber and the stolen property and at the same time clearing up three other burglaries.

### **Patrolmen Edward A. Weber and Harry Bingham, 11th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for close co-operation and persistent work in solving a murder within a few hours after the killing was done.

### **Lieutenant John P. Ryan, Sergeants J. Scully, Wm. O'Neill, Patrolmen Wm. Knowles and Wm. Hosna, Detective Bureau**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for the speedy apprehension of suspects after a jewelry store holdup and the intelligent gathering of evidence cleared up a number of robberies and gave promise of later solving other crimes.

### **Sergeant Blum, 32nd District; and Patrolmen R. E. Hessler and Arthur Wing, Motor Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for promptly stopping three young men (each 19 years old) who attempted to run down an alley when accosted. Confessions and evidence gathered revealed the intention of these youths to start on a career as holdups. These arrests led to the apprehension of other men who were definitely connected with various crimes.



Standing, Left to Right: Patrolman William Hozner, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Maurice J. Whyte, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Wm. Hanrahan, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Guy F. Brooks, Traffic Division; Patrolman P. J. Murphy, Detective Bureau; Patrolman A. C. Mercer, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Arthur Wachholz, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Frank A. Moran, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Frank R. Stark, Detective Bureau.  
Sitting, Left to Right: Sergeant William Shea, Detective Bureau; Lieutenant Alex. Jensen, Detective Bureau; Lieutenant Wm. E. O'Connor, Detective Bureau; Lieutenant Wm. Shumaker, Detective Bureau; Lieutenant John J. Farrell, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Frank P. Nolan, District 2A; Patrolman H. F. Orr, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Patrick J. Ryan, Detective Bureau.

**Patrolmen James Curran, Michael Furlong, and Police-woman Anna Sheridan, 25th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for solving an apparently mysterious burglary by establishing that a young girl left in the house had taken certain jewelry and hidden it, Police-woman Sheridan using especial skill and patience in questioning the prisoner and obtaining a confession leading to the recovery of the stolen articles.

**Patrolmen William Masopust and Conrad Schmidt, 27th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for following a slight bit of evidence to a conclusion and arresting a man in the act of spending part of the proceeds of a robbery. Subsequently all of the property stolen was recovered.

**Patrolmen Patrick Doherty, Daniel Mangan and Michael Murphy, 2nd District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for hurrying to the scene of a Main 1313 alarm of burglars and capturing a man on a dark rear porch.

**Patrolman Edward Pecina, 21st District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for suspecting that an auto running without lights was stolen, and arresting the occupants as they stepped from the machine, and later securing full confessions of the theft.

**Patrolmen Balek and O'Day, Motor Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for extreme courage in breaking into a burning building and rescuing several children, Officer O'Day severely burning his hands in putting out the flames in a baby's clothing.

**Patrolmen Alexander Langford, Lawrence McElligott and William Rooney, 21st District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for a series of arrests involving clever police work and alert attention to duty, which cleared up a variety of crimes from auto thefts to street-car holdups.

**Sergeant D. A. O'Hara, Patrolmen M. J. Harty, Wm. W. Murphy, Wm. W. Casey and T. F. Wade, 19th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for keen observation and quick action in apprehending two men seen unloading a suspicious bundle from an auto which the officers recognized as stolen. A large amount of property, the proceeds of a burglary, was subsequently recovered.

**Sergeants Richard Barry, William Russell, John J. Coughlin, Charles G. Crowley, Garrett Brennan, and Patrolmen John F. Moran and Wm. J. Sullivan, 20th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for unceasing work until they had cleared up a murder case in which a man posing as an officer attempted to hold up an auto and with great cruelty shot one of the occupants.

**Lieutenant A. Jensen, Sergeant Wm. R. V. Schultz, Patrolmen George Laurell and J. Hardy, Detective Bureau, and Patrolman Jas. Frawley, 16th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting a man on suspicion and establishing that he with a pal had assaulted a suburban police officer and robbed the latter of his gun.

**Sergeants Wm. Cusack, John O'Connor and Patrolmen Michael Hackett, Thomas J. O'Neil and John P. McKeon, Detective Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for picking up two men on suspicion of their connection with an auto robbery and obtaining confessions which resulted in the arrest of two pals of the prisoners. Three of the gang had records and were later held to the Criminal Court.

**Sergeant Michael Trant, Detective Bureau**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for taking into custody a gang who were acting suspiciously and establishing that two of them had attempted a holdup a few minutes before the arrest. Three of the gang were well known thieves.

**Patrolman Frank Barth, 22nd District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for stopping two young men who were making away with an auto and quickly returning the car to its rightful owner.

**Patrolmen Martin Knudson and DeWitt T. Watson, 22nd District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for a series of arrests which cleared up a number of crimes by burglars, holdups and pickpockets, most of whom had records.

**Patrolmen George R. Bailey and John L. Coleman, 23rd District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for questioning and searching a suspect who was found to be concealing jewelry and wearing apparel taken in a recent burglary.

**Patrolmen Arthur Mutter and William Moore, 7th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for quick intelligence in intercepting an auto which had been driven at high speed and killed a boy. The four occupants were found to be drunk and the driver was held to the Grand Jury.

**Patrolman William M. Klein, 7th District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for jumping from a street car on seeing a man stabbing a woman and firing at and capturing the guilty party. This officer was on his way home and off duty at the time of this exploit.

**Patrolmen Eatinger and Merritt, Motor Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for suspecting that a certain auto contained stolen goods, and, on arresting the occupants, finding in the car a large amount of property which had been taken in a recent burglary.

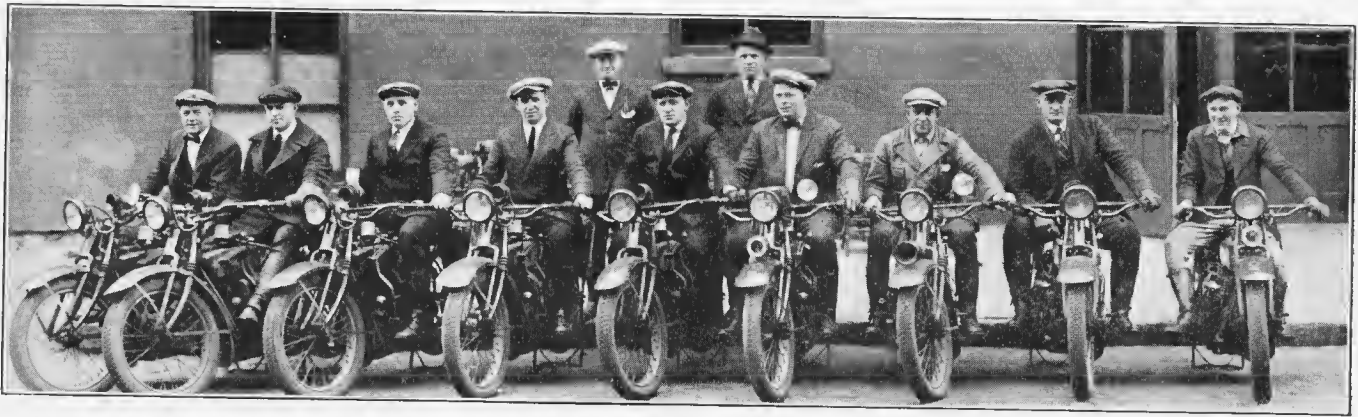
**Patrolmen Richard Cogger and John McDermott, Sub-District 2A**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for giving chase to and capturing a thief whose specialty was hitting women on the arm with a brick and snatching purses away. The prisoner had a criminal record.

**Patrolmen John J. Koch, George Higgins, James McDonald and Albert Hartsell, 11th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for ignoring personal danger and disarming a holdup man caught in the act of robbing a store. These officers were directly in the line of fire when making the arrest.





Standing in Rear, Left to Right: Patrolman Thomas Sheridan; Patrolman John Sweeney.  
In Front, Left to Right: Sergeant E. Hanrahan, Patrolman W. Carroll, Patrolman Wm. Merritt, Patrolman Fred O'Day, Patrolman Arthur Mutter, Patrolman Arthur Wing, Patrolman Roy Hessler, Patrolman Richard Eatinger, Patrolman J. Balek, Jr.

#### **Patrolman Raymond C. Green, Sub-District 2A**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for answering the call of a screaming woman and interfering with the work of a holdup man who instantly turned his gun on the officer. The latter, however, was too quick and shot first with such good aim that the bandit died shortly afterward. The same officer had a few days before captured a holdup man who confessed that he had recently committed a murder.

#### **Sergeant Andrew Lavin, Patrolmen Frank Nolan and Philip Denman, Sub-District 2A**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922 for making several highly important arrests which cleared up a number of holdup cases and removed two dangerous criminals from the streets.

#### **Sergeant Richard J. Kearns, 16th District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for alert and unceasing work on a murder case in which even the identity of the victim was a mystery until Sergeant Kearns established facts that proved the slain man to be a wealthy farmer from Canada.

#### **Patrolman Michael Rascher, 11th District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for noting two men at work burglarizing a basement and waylaying them at a rear door. The two men shot at the officer, but in the exchange of fire one burglar was killed.

#### **Patrolman Ernest Hanrahan and William Carroll, Motor Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for following up of evidence gained in making an arrest for speeding and thereby uncovering a band of thieves who had been making a specialty of stealing Fords and shipping them to distant cities.

#### **Patrolman Joseph Wolfe, Motor Division**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for locating and arresting another gang of auto thieves who had also been very active in stealing Fords, one of the prisoners being a much sought after character with a desperate record. A large number of cars were recovered and returned to their owners.

#### **Patrolmen George P. Costigan, Joseph A. O'Brien and John P. Foley, 16th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting the occupants of an auto without lights found standing under a viaduct and establishing that the prisoners were notorious thieves who had been connected with various jobs in Chicago and elsewhere.

#### **Lieutenants E. Murphy and William O'Connor, Patrolmen Leo Carr, Ray Crane, Nicholas Hughes and Arthur Mercer, Michael Lavelle, James W. McCarthy, William Hanrahan and Frank Morrell, Detective Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for quick work in obtaining a dying statement from a man who had been shot and arresting the murderer within a few hours after the crime was committed.

#### **Lieutenant Paul Wheeler, Patrolmen John J. McVeigh, John J. Gaynor and Anthony Hopp, 7th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for tracking a burglar to a place of meeting with his pals and making arrests which resulted in recovering much stolen property.



Top Row, Left to Right: Patrolman F. McDonald, Motor Division; Sergeant William Cox, Motor Division; Patrolman Albert Hartsell, 11th District; Patrolman Jno. J. Koch, 11th District; Patrolman J. F. O'Brien, 4th District; Sergeant Jno. J. Feery, 4th District; Sergeant Maurice O'Connell, 4th District; Sergeant Albert Booth, 5th District; Patrolman Martin Grace, 5th District; Patrolman Thos. J. Connors, 5th District.

Middle Row, Left to Right: Sergeant Michael J. Neary, Motor Division; Patrolman Jas. McDonald, 11th District; Patrolman Wm. Barrett, 7th District; Patrolman John F. Mulcahy, 4th District; Patrolman F. W. Webster, 4th District; Patrolman R. Cogger, 2A District; Patrolman J. P. Walsh, 7th District; Patrolman Wm. N. Kleinz, 7th District; Sergeant Michael J. Vaughan, Motor Division.

Sitting, Left to Right: Patrolman Edw. Tuohy, Motor Division; Patrolman R. H. Lampp, 7th District; Patrolman Wm. S. O'Neill, Motor Division; Patrolman Michael Goles, Motor Division; Patrolman L. Jacobson, 7th District; Patrolman E. Coleman, 7th District; Sergeant Michael Rascher, 3rd District; Patrolman Edw. A. Weber, 11th District; Patrolman Harry Bingham, 11th District.



Standing, Left to Right: Patrolman Pat J. McAuliffe, 19th District; Patrolman J. F. Cullen, 7th District; Sergeant J. J. Kilgore, 2nd District; Patrolman J. J. Farrell, 2nd District; Sergeant Raymond Green, 2A District; Patrolman Patrick Doherty, 2nd District; Patrolman Jas. S. Reilly, 12th District; Patrolman Jos. L. Wolfe, Stolen Auto Detail.

Sitting, Left to Right: Patrolman John J. McVeigh, 7th District; Patrolman John J. Gaynor, 7th District; Patrolman Michael A. Murphy, 2nd District; Lieutenant Paul Wheeler, 7th District; Patrolman Dan B. Mangan, 2nd District; Patrolman Edw. A. Anderson, Traffic Division; Patrolman Anthony Hopp, 7th District.

#### **Patrolman William P. O'Brien, 16th District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for persistently keeping in mind an escaped murderer and two years after the crime arresting the wanted man who had supposed he could safely return to Chicago.

#### **Patrolman Edward Anderson, 1st District**

Was given creditable mention in March, 1922, for entering a building from which two men had been seen running, and capturing a third man who also attempted to escape. The prisoner admitted a burglary record.

#### **Lieutenant Wm. O'Connor, Patrolmen M. Lavelle, Jas. W. McCarthy, Wm. Hanrahan and R. Kelly, Detective Bureau**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting a pair of holdup men caught in the act of hunting for victims. Several cases of robbery of mail boxes were also solved by the apprehension of these two men.

#### **Sergeant J. A. McCarthy, M. McFadden, Patrolmen Fred Tapscott and Frank Moran, Detective Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for subduing an impudent and desperate character who showed fight when accosted by the officers. In the course of the struggle, the man, who proved to be an escaped convict, attempted to fire twice, whereupon Tapscott made one of the most remarkable shots in police history, the bullet from his gun entering the cylinder of his antagonist's weapon and lodging there.

#### **Sergeant Albert Booth and Patrolman Patrick A. McAuliffeon, 5th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting, on description, a man wanted for choking and attempting to rob a woman in the hallway of her home. The prisoner proved to be an ex-convict.

#### **Patrolmen John Dawe, Peter Callahan and Robert Johnston, 2nd District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for persistency in searching for a member of a gang of bandits who had terrorized a certain section of the city, and, except this one, had finally all been arrested by these officers. Two days after the wanted bandit returned to Chicago he was taken into custody.

#### **Sergeant George McCormick and Patrolmen Wm. M. Kleinz, Wm. Barrett, James P. Walsh, and Roy Lamp, 7th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for entering a dark flat building in which Officer Kleinz had fought a revolver duel with a bandit and quickly arresting the intruder.

#### **Lieutenant John Ryan, Sergeants James Scully, Wm. O'Neill, John Hernigle, Patrolmen Wm. Hosna and Wm. Knowles, Detective Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting a man who started to run at the approach of these officers, and obtaining evidence to connect him with burglaries and a bank robbery in a distant city.



Top Row, Left to Right: Patrolman M. J. Harty, 19th District; Sergeant John E. Quinn, 30th District; Patrolman Dennis J. Creedon, 18th District; Patrolman Frank Barth, 22nd District; Patrolman J. Moran, 20th District; Patrolman T. J. Smith, 20th District; Patrolman J. P. Foley, 16th District; Patrolman J. A. O'Brien, 16th District; Patrolman Conrad Schmidt, 27th District; Patrolman John E. Peterson, 31st District; Sergeant Wm. T. Russell, 20th District; Patrolman Thos. E. Lovell, 31st District; Patrolman John L. Coleman, 23rd District; Patrolman Geo. R. Bailey, 23rd District.

Middle Row, Left to Right: Patrolman Wm. J. Riley, 31st District; Sergeant W. P. O'Brien, 16th District; Patrolman D. T. Watson, 22nd District; Sergeant Louis Pfannkuche, 22nd District; Patrolman M. Knudson, 22nd District; Sergeant John J. Coughlin, 20th District; Patrolman W. J. Sullivan, 20th District; Patrolman John F. Mangin, 16th District; Sergeant Richard Barry, 20th District; Patrolman Edw. Pecina, 21st District; Patrolman W. J. Masopust, 27th District; Patrolman J. P. McKeon, Detective Bureau; Sergeant R. J. Kearns, 16th District; Patrolman John P. Burns, 28th District; Policewoman Mrs. Anna L. Sheridan, 25th District.

Sitting, Left to Right: Patrolman George P. Costigan, 16th District; Sergeant Chas. G. Crowley, 20th District; Patrolman Andrew Aitken, 16th District; Patrolman John P. Knowles, 16th District; Patrolman Geo. R. Higgins, 15th District; Patrolman John R. Harnett, 16th District; Patrolman William Rooney, 21st District; Patrolman Alec Langford, 21st District; Patrolman Lawrence McElligott, 21st District; Patrolman Pat J. Quinn, 30th District; Sergeant Garrett M. Brennan, 20th District.

**Patrolmen Thomas Connors and Martin Grace, 5th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for piecing together bits of evidence which finally put a stop to the operations of a gang of boys who marked the doorsteps of residences easy of entrance as a tip-off to others who afterward broke in and burglarized the places designated.

**Lieutenant J. Ryan, Sergeant J. Scully, Wm. O'Niell, Patrolmen Wm. Knowles and Wm. Hosna, Detective Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting a gang of holdup men who were, by diligent work, connected with various daring robberies, including one in which the proprietor of a store was fatally wounded by a bullet fired by the leader of these bandits.

**Lieutenant Willard L. Malone, Sergeant Louis Pfannkuche and Patrolman Thomas Etchingham, 22nd District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for indefatigable persistency in tracing a revolver in its travels from the time of its shipment by the manufacturer, through several sales, to its final possession by a prisoner, whose arrest cleared up a murder in Detroit, as well as six robberies and an attempted murder in Chicago.

**Sergeants Andrew Lavin, John Hogan, Patrolmen Frank Nolan and Philip Denman, 14th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for patiently lying in wait for a gang of yeggmen who had boasted they were planning to blow a certain safe, and capturing them after a dangerous revolver duel.

**Sergeant Maurice O'Connell and Patrolman Jas. J. O'Brien, 4th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for responding on the instant when two shots were heard and capturing a man seen running from an alley. The prisoner was identified by a woman who had shot at him twice as he attempted to enter her home.

**Patrolmen Fred W. Webster and John Mulcahy, 4th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting a man who, on searching, was found to have a set of burglar tools and a supply of morphine. The prisoner admitted scores of burglaries and gave information concerning two men who had purchased stolen property.

**Patrolmen John J. McVeigh and John F. Cullen, 7th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for making a long series of important arrests which cleared up a number of holdups and other crimes.

**Lieutenant Wm. Schoemaker, Patrolmen Arthur A. Wachholz, Patrick J. Murphy, Patrick J. Ryan, Detective Division, and Sergeant John P. Burns, 28th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting a man seen spending money freely in a saloon and connecting him with a bank robbery in Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Sergeants Frank Stark, William A. Middleton and David Smith, Detective Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for arresting a man on description given by a bright five-year-old girl and obtaining indictment by the Grand Jury.

**Patrolmen Wm. Cusack, Thos. O'Neill, Michael Hackett and Sergeant John O'Connor, Detective Division**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for the speedy arrest of two men wanted in a nearby city for a number of burglaries.

**Lieutenant Wm. Schoemaker, Patrolmen Patrick J. Murphy, Arthur A. Wachholz and Patrick J. Ryan, Detective Division, and Patrolman John P. Burns, 28th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for picking up a suspicious character and establishing that the prisoner was an ex-convict wanted because of violation of parole.

**Lieutenant J. Farrell, Sergeants J. Noonan, Michael Trant, William Shea and Patrolman M. Whyte, Detective Bureau; Patrolman Joe McNamara, 11th District, and Patrolman A. Murphy, 16th District**

Were given creditable mention in March, 1922, for making a number of extremely important arrests, including bandits connected with the robberies of the Ward Bakery and the Maywood State Bank payroll, the latter involving the murder of John Soffel. The apprehension of this gang removed from the streets several of the most desperate characters of the crime world.



## At Old St. Joe

BY JOHN KELLEY

'LONG about this time uv year, jist aroun' the first  
uv June,

When God's choir uv feathered songsters are  
a-singin' one sweet tune,

I allus feel like j'inin' in, so 'crost the lake I go,  
Where the bluegills now are bitin' at old St. Joe.

Dreamin' uv them happy days when I useter bum from  
school

'nd git my back all sunburned from swimmin' in the  
cascade pool.

Got no ambition fer to work, 'nd that is how I know  
Ez the bluegills must be bitin' at old St. Joe.

Bumblebees a-buzzin' roun'—robins chirpin' in a tree,  
Chipmunks runnin' 'long the groun' (needn't be a-scairt  
uv me),

Sniff the perfume uv sweet clover, hear the "caw, caw"  
uv the crow;

These are beckonin' me over—over yon to old St. Joe.

You set there on the river bank holdin' a hick'ry pole—  
'Taint got no fancy silver reel er tip, but bless my soul  
I kin ketch more fish than them fellers 'at make a show,  
When the bluegills are a-bitin' at old St. Joe.

Fer bait I use a 'ngleworm, which covered o'er with spit,  
'll make a fish jump seven feet to grab a hold uv it.  
Sun is smilin' over you 'nd music playin' sweet an' low,  
'Cause the bluegills are a-bitin' at old St. Joe.

Drop your line 'longside a log 'nd then keep out uv sight;  
You won't have very long to wait afore you get a bite.  
Jist see that cork a-bobbin'—now, there, she goes below!  
Gimme a ticket 'crost the lake to old St. Joe.

# The Home Beat

*A Department for the Women of Policemen's Families*

*H*OUSEWIVES used to take a considerable pride in the old saying that "A woman's work is never done"—accepting the adage as a fact and supposing that nothing could be done about it. But modern women are impatient of such nonsense. They are willing to work as hard as may be necessary for their families but are keen to discover methods to gain more time to devote to themselves. It is the purpose of such articles as the one printed below, to point the way for those who wish to accomplish more in less time and with less labor.



*All Home Beat illustrations are specially posed, and are photographed by the Bradley & Merrill Studios*

*Experts have tested and recommended this schedule plan for your daily housekeeping duties*

## Punching the Kitchen Time-Clock

*Courtesy of Good Housekeeping Magazine*

BY HESTER CONKLIN AND PAULINE PARTRIDGE

WITH the present shortage of domestic labor and the increasingly high prices, many women recently drafted into housework find themselves punching the time-clock in the kitchen with the regularity of a worker in an office or factory. But the woman who works in the kitchen works alone. There is not the interest or the spur of association with other workers at the same task. The work in the other part of the house accumulates with alarming rapidity, and unswept rooms, cloudy windows, and dusty furniture assume an importance all out of proportion to their usefulness as mere adjuncts to a comfortable and well-run home. The result is a weariness of body, mind, and nerves, which is, to say the least, discouraging.

A little careful planning beforehand, and a system by which the work is carried out, will give leisure hours for rest or recreation. It is hard to make rules or even suggestions to cover individual cases, for each household has its own problems which must be thoughtfully worked out, but a few general hints may show in what direction the remedy lies.

The day, of course, begins with breakfast. Few families now serve much besides the usual fruit or cereal, hot bread or toast, and perhaps eggs or bacon. Much of the breakfast preparation can take place the night before without encroaching on the leisure of the evening to any great extent. Any of the cooked cereals may be prepared in the double-boiler either while getting

### *Thirty-Minute Dinner*

Broiled Lamb Chops      Mashed Potatoes  
Peas      Lettuce Salad  
Orange Jelly with Whipped Cream

### *Forty-Five Minute Dinner*

Pork Tenderloin in Brown Sauce  
Baked Sweet Potatoes  
Apple Sauce or Fried Apples  
Green Pepper and Raisin Salad  
French Dressing  
Baked Rice Pudding

### *One-Hour Dinner*

Beef Loaf with Brown Gravy  
Baked Potatoes      Scalloped Tomatoes  
Celery and Cheese Salad  
Cottage Pudding with Chocolate Sauce

### *Hour-and-a-Half Dinner*

Veal Stew      Steamed Rice  
Tomato Salad with Mayonnaise  
Pineapple Pie

### *Two-Hour Dinner*

Fricassee of Chicken      Steamed Dumplings  
String Beans      Mashed Potatoes  
Molded Spinach Salad      French Dressing  
Frozen Strawberry Mousse or Sherbet

dinner or directly after, and is the work of only a few moments. Have the water boiling in both containers, stir in the rolled oats, cream of wheat, barley, or other cereal into the upper container, place in the lower section, turn out the fire, and leave until morning. If the fire is lighted upon arising, the cereal will be well and thoroughly cooked by the time it is served. Coffee may be measured and placed in either coffee-pot or percolator; if the latter is used, the water may be put in the lower section.

Setting the table the night before will save time in the morning. Doilies are not only more appropriate for the breakfast hour, but more attractive as well, and with these the arrangement of the table takes a very short time. To make the toast and fry eggs or bacon can not possibly consume over a few minutes.

If the rising hour is seven o'clock, the time-clock may be punched in, then, at seven-thirty, and out by eight-thirty. It is well to vary housework as much as possible, for monotony seems to be the gravest charge on which it is arraigned, so when the breakfast work is over, beds should be made and dusting done, followed by the planning and ordering for the day. In the usual family, on an ordinary day, this should not take more than an hour and a quarter, so at the latest we again punch the time-clock at a quarter before ten. At this time the vegetables may be prepared for the evening dinner and the dessert made, and if the order has been





*Plan your menu well! Above are the necessary materials for preparing the one-hour dinner*



*Save time! Make the beef loaf, and wash the lettuce, celery, and potatoes in the morning*

given to the vegetable man as soon as breakfast is over, it should not be necessary to order a day in advance. If, however, the vegetables are not obtainable until later in the day, the dessert can be made and the vegetables left until after luncheon.

Dinner should be planned with reference to the dish whose preparation takes the greatest length of time. When there are chops or a steak to be broiled, it is well to select vegetables that cook quickly on top of the stove and to prepare in the morning a dessert which may be served cold and a salad with a French dressing which may be mixed at the table if desired. If a roast is the main dish, then a scalloped vegetable, macaroni, spaghetti, or baked or browned potatoes may accompany it, and a hot pudding or a pie which can be baked at the same time may be served for dessert.

It is always well to consider, in the preparation of any meal, the length of time it takes to cook each dish, and plan a dinner of which all parts will reach completion at about the same time, thus avoiding the necessity for remaining indoors while one vegetable, or a stew, or a steamed dessert is on the stove. If anything of this kind is planned, serve it all on the same night and at a time when a rainy day or some other duty necessitates an afternoon at home. There is now half or three-quarters of an hour in which to read the morning paper, write a letter, finish that magazine begun the night before, or exchange a few words with the neighbor across the way before it is time to prepare luncheon.

This should be a simple but nourishing meal and may consist of a hot cream soup or chowder, which is easily and quickly made, a salad, and some stewed fruit for dessert, or, if you wish, creamed fish, a hot bread which does not take over fifteen minutes in preparation, and a green salad with French dressing which contains a little cheese to give added nourishment. There may be meat left from dinner of the previous night, which can be converted into a soufflé or a scalloped dish, or simply sliced and served cold. Potato Salad with boiled dressing, which may be made in a large quantity as it will keep for some time, is a substantial addition, well liked and easily made. Hot cocoa is an excellent noontime

beverage, nourishing and delicious. To make it perfectly digestible, let the cocoa cook in the double-boiler while the remainder of the luncheon is in preparation. None of these luncheons takes over a half-hour for preparation.

If the kitchen time-clock is punched in at eleven-thirty, luncheon should be ready to serve at noon, and even lingering a bit over the luncheon table, the dishes would probably be finished by one-fifteen o'clock. If the vegetables did not arrive in time to be prepared in the morning, this is the time to get them ready for dinner, and after the greater part of the day's work is done, a half-hour should be allowed for putting the kitchen in order.

The time-clock can be punched out by half-past two in the afternoon at the latest, with the dessert made and the vegetables ready to put on the stove to cook for dinner. Half an hour should be sufficient to complete the preparation of a dinner where the meat is broiled or fried. If a stew or roast has been allowed to cook for an hour in the morning, an hour of additional cooking will suffice, and if the remainder of the dinner has been selected with the meat as a measure of time, no greater allowance is necessary. The table may be laid while the dinner is cooking. If

the dishes are washed in the morning instead of at night, as some housewives prefer, that would encroach upon the leisure hour in the morning but would leave the evening free.

Heavy cleaning and laundry work are generally done by outside help, so that it is not necessary to include them in planning the day. Even with considerable lengthening of the hours given here, the home worker will still find herself well inside the eight-hour schedule of the office, shop, or factory.

The menus which are included in this article may assist you in outlining a plan which will systematize and gradually reduce the hours the kitchen time-clock records.

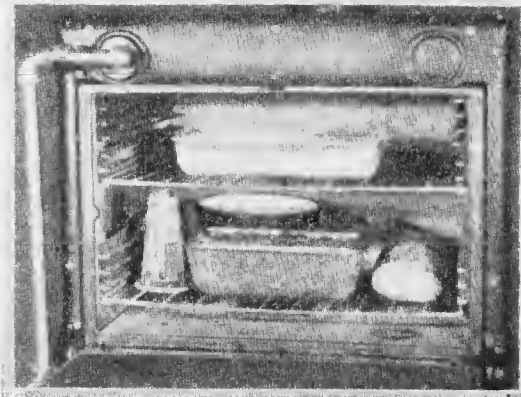
Much can be done in the morning toward preparing any of these menus. With the Thirty-Minute Dinner the Orange Jelly can be made and molded, the potatoes pared and covered with cold water, the lettuce washed and put in a cheese-cloth bag, and the peas prepared, all being placed in the refrigerator.

With the Forty-five-Minute Dinner the apple sauce can be made, the potatoes carefully washed, the lettuce washed and put in a cheese-cloth bag, and the rice pudding prepared and poured into the pudding-dish, cooked rice being used as the basis. The Green Pepper and Raisin Salad, may also be made at this time, using the following recipe: Remove the stem ends and seeds from three medium-sized green peppers; chop the peppers fine but do not put through the food-chopper. Mix with three-fourths cupful of seedless raisins cut in half, and serve on lettuce with French Dressing.

With the One-Hour Dinner, the illustrations on this page suggest the way to save time in preparing it.

For the Hour-and-a-Half Dinner the desired vegetables for the veal stew, whether carrots, turnips, onions, peas, or lima beans, can be prepared in the morning. Make the mayonnaise, wash the lettuce, and place in the refrigerator. Make the pineapple pie. In cooking, the rice is steamed over the stew.

For the Two-Hour Dinner clean the chicken in the morning, likewise prepare the string-beans and pare the potatoes, covering both with cold water. Steam and mold the spinach, wash the lettuce.





Pineapple and Strawberry Shortcake with Lemon Sirup

## Recipes for Springtime Menus

Tested for Quality and Ease of Preparation  
All recipes serve six unless otherwise stated

Courtesy Good Housekeeping Magazine

### LUNCHEON CODFISH

1309 Total Calories 385 Protein Calories  
1½ pound salt codfish ¼ teaspoonful pepper  
2 tablespoonfuls butter 6 slices bread  
1½ cupfuls milk Paprika

Soak the fish in cold water for several hours, changing the water frequently. Drain, dry thoroughly, split, and place on a well-greased broiler. Broil until nicely browned on both sides. Remove from the broiler and cut in small pieces; place it in a saucepan together with the butter, pepper, and milk with lemon. Bring to a boil and pour over the slices of bread toasted. Sprinkle lightly with paprika and serve.

Mary V. Anthony, 58 French St., Fall River, Mass.

### MOTHER'S GINGERBREAD

3883 Total Calories 259 Protein Calories  
1 cupful brown sugar 2½ cupfuls pastry flour  
½ cupful margarin ½ teaspoonful soda  
½ cupful cream 1 tablespoonful ginger  
2 eggs ½ teaspoonful salt  
1 cupful molasses ½ cupful milk

Cream the margarin and sugar together, add the cream and the eggs well beaten, then the molasses. Sift the dry ingredients together and add them to the other mixture, alternating with the milk. Pour into a small dripping-pan which has been well greased and floured. Bake in a moderate oven. This makes a large sheet of gingerbread.

Mrs. E. S. Shields, 5436 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### BAKED SALSIFY

905 Total Calories 137 Protein Calories  
1 large bunch salsify 1 tablespoonful chopped  
2 eggs chives  
1½ cupfuls milk 1¼ teaspoonful salt  
3 tablespoonfuls butter ¼ teaspoonful pepper  
½ teaspoonful paprika

Scrub the salsify well and cook it until tender in boiling, salted water. Drain, cover with cold water, drain again, and remove the skins. Cut in dice and place in layers in a buttered baking-dish. Sprinkle each layer with salt, pepper, paprika, and chives, and dot over with butter. Beat two eggs slightly, add milk, and pour over the salsify. Bake until set in an oven registering 325° F.

Mrs. B. B. Nicklas, 701 Washington Ave., Hagerstown, Md.

### A MENU FOR A DAY

#### BREAKFAST

Stewed Rhubarb  
Scrambled Eggs and Bacon  
Variety Corn-Cake  
Coffee

#### LUNCHEON

Luncheon Codfish Toast  
Mother's Gingerbread Cottage Cheese  
Tea with Lemon

#### DINNER

Genuine Virginia Baked Ham  
Broiled Sweet Potatoes Baked Salsify  
Lettuce with Tasty Salad Dressing  
Pineapple and Strawberry Shortcake  
Coffee

### PINEAPPLE AND STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

3480 Total Calories 164 Protein Calories

#### PART I

1 pint strawberries  
Sugar to sweeten, about  
½ cupful  
1 pint shredded fresh  
pineapple  
Sugar to sweeten, about  
½ cupful  
Rich biscuit-dough

#### PART II

1 cupful sugar  
½ cupful water  
1½ tablespoonfuls lemon-  
juice  
2 teaspoonfuls butter

Wash and slice the strawberries, shred or dice the pineapple, and add the sugar to each, as directed. While they are standing, make the biscuit-dough, using two cupfuls of flour, four tablespoonfuls of shortening, four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and about three-fourths cupful of milk, shaping it into good-sized, individual shortcakes. Split while piping hot, butter lightly, and on the lower piece place a spoonful each of the berries and pineapple. Set the top on, cover with more fruit, and serve with the sirup made of the ingredients of Part 2. To prepare this, boil the sugar and water to a heavy sirup, about ten minutes, remove from the heat, and add the lemon juice and butter. This can be made in a large shortcake like the illustration, if desired.

Mrs. Jessie A. Boys, Monticello, Iowa

### VARIETY CORN-CAKE

1910 Total Calories 168 Protein Calories  
1½ cupfuls white corn-  
meal 5 teaspoonfuls baking-  
powder  
¾ cupful bread flour 1 tablespoonful cooking-  
oil  
½ cupful sugar 1½ cupfuls milk  
1 teaspoonful salt ½ cupful fine coconut

Mix the ingredients in the order given. Beat well, pour into a well-greased, shallow pan or muffin rings, and bake twenty minutes in an oven which registers 400° F.

Mrs. R. R. Roberts, Britt, Iowa

### TASTY SALAD DRESSING

525 Total Calories 6 Protein Calories  
5 tablespoonfuls mayon-  
naise 1 teaspoonful finely  
chopped chives  
2 tablespoonfuls tarra-  
gon vinegar 1 teaspoonful finely  
chopped olives  
1 teaspoonful minced parsley

Mix all the ingredients thoroughly together and serve on lettuce hearts accompanied by Roquefort cheese balls. Other cheese may be substituted for the Roquefort if preferred or to vary.

Mrs. E. C. Chulow, 316 Woodworth Avenue, Glenwood, Yonkers, N. Y.

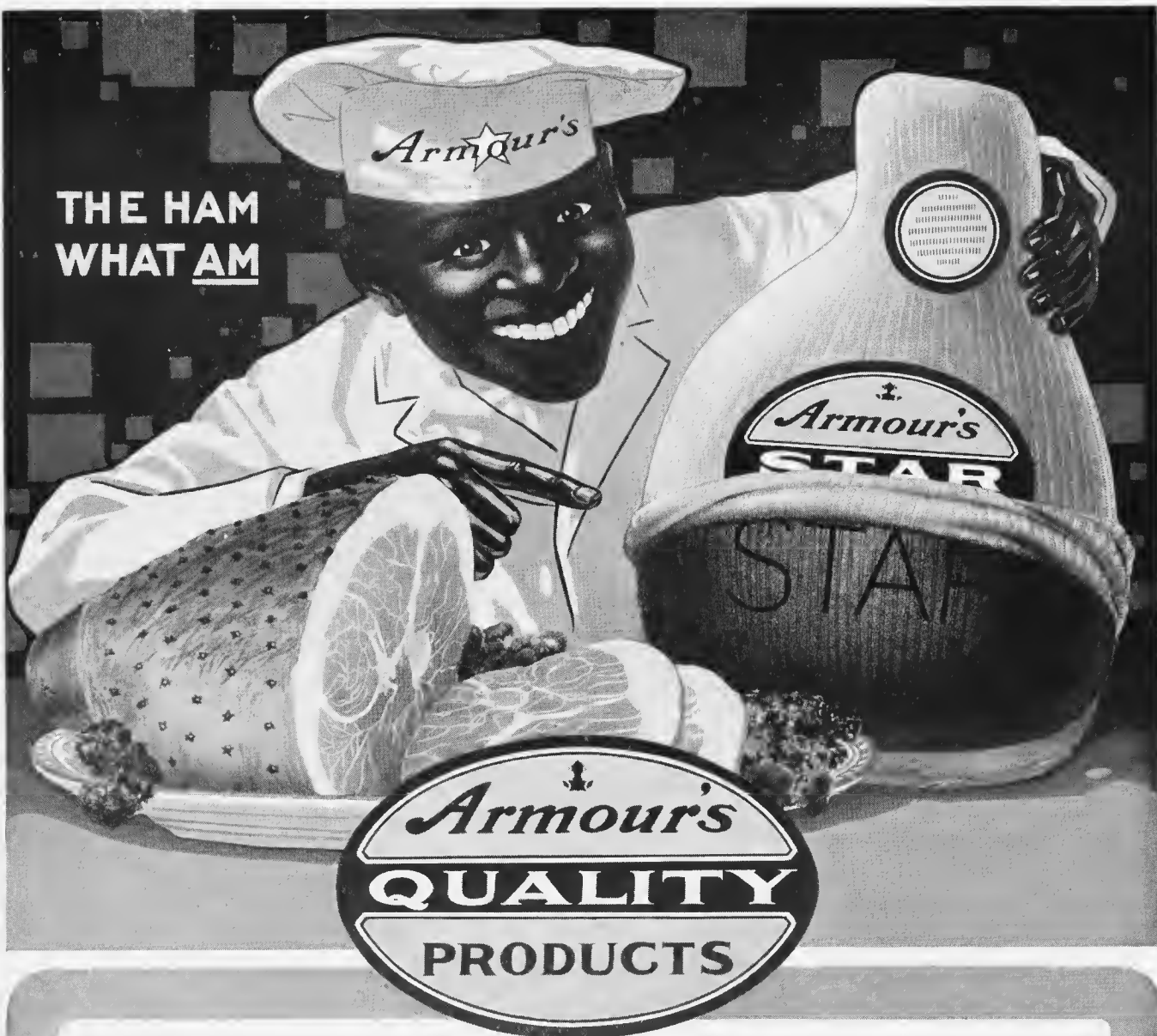
### GENUINE VIRGINIA BAKED HAM

11594 Total Calories 1887 Protein Calories  
1 small, rather lean ham ½ teaspoonful ground  
cinnamon  
6 cloves 1 quart sweet cider  
½ teaspoonful celery seed 2 tablespoonfuls bread  
crumbs  
2 tablespoonfuls sugar  
Boiling water Celery leaves and curls  
1 egg (beaten) for garnish  
10 peppercorns Currant sauce

Select a ham weighing about seven pounds. Wash the ham thoroughly, sprinkle with soda, rubbing it all over the surface, rinse in cold water, and place in a deep kettle, with the cloves, celery seed, cinnamon, peppercorns, and cider. Cover with boiling water and simmer until perfectly tender, four or five hours. Take from the kettle, remove the skin, and sprinkle the ham with sugar. Brush over with beaten egg, cover with ground bread-crumbs, stick in cloves at even intervals, and brown in a hot oven. Trim the meat from the bone end, and decorate the latter with celery leaves and curls. Serve with currant sauce. The fireless cooker may be used for this recipe. This recipe, of course, furnishes the meat for several meals.

Mrs. Will Gage Carey, 2224 Endion Ave., Ogden, Utah

**THE HAM  
WHAT AM**



**It is very much worth your while to say  
“ARMOUR'S STAR” in buying ham!**

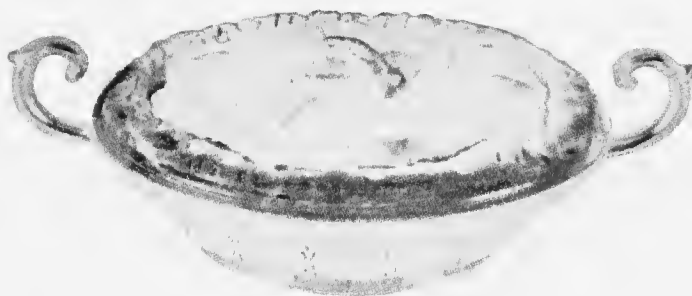
It insures your getting the choicest of the whole Armour output—fine, tender, smooth-grained hams from selected young porkers; deliciously flavored by the mild Star cure; smoked in the stockinet covering to reach you with all the goodness intact. It is economical to buy a whole Star Ham.

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**ARMOUR AND COMPANY**



*Meat Timbale with a decorative crust is a real company dish*

## How the French Use Meat Left-Overs

BY JEANNE MARIE

*Courtesy of Good Housekeeping Magazine*

TO A CERTAIN degree, it is possible to plan meals so carefully as to eliminate left-overs. However, when roasted meats are served, there is bound to be a surplus which must be served at another meal. Great care must be taken in the cooking and serving of left-overs. Make the dishes attractive; a little parsley, thinly sliced pickles, sliced lemon, or hard-boiled egg make inexpensive and appetizing decorations. It is most satisfactory, in these days of expensive living, to succeed in making left-overs so that they are thoroughly appreciated, and it is well worth the little trouble taken.

In any of the following recipes calling for sliced meat, it is difficult to give the exact number of slices required, because the slices are bound to vary in size. But in every case, see that the meat is cut in slices as thin as wafers. This adds greatly to the palatability of a left-over meat dish. In all the recipes designating sliced meat, use enough to weigh from three-quarters of a pound to one pound.

The following methods of serving will make palatable even boiled beef, which may have been left from the making of soup stock, etc. These directions may also be used for preparing left-overs of roast beef or pot roast.

Cut the beef into very thin slices. Cream together two tablespoonfuls of butter or margarin, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Add slowly one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Spread a little of this mixture over each slice of beef, using about three-quarters of a pound of the beef. Arrange

the slices of beef thus prepared in a greased baking-dish, add five tablespoonfuls of hot stock or water, and sprinkle over all two tablespoonfuls of fine dried bread or cracker crumbs. Bake in a hot oven ten minutes—no longer, or the meat will dry and toughen. Serve baked potatoes with this. Thinly sliced corned beef is delicious prepared by this recipe. Omit the salt in this case.

For another method of preparation, cut two slices of bacon in small dice and try out in a hot frying-pan. Add two small onions and one clove of garlic very finely chopped, one tablespoonful of minced parsley, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Cut the beef in wafer-thin slices, using about one pound, and arrange in a greased baking-dish, alternating layers of beef with layers of the onion mixture. Moisten with one-fourth cupful of hot water or stock, to which one tablespoonful of vinegar has been added, and bake, covered, in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Serve with creamed potatoes.

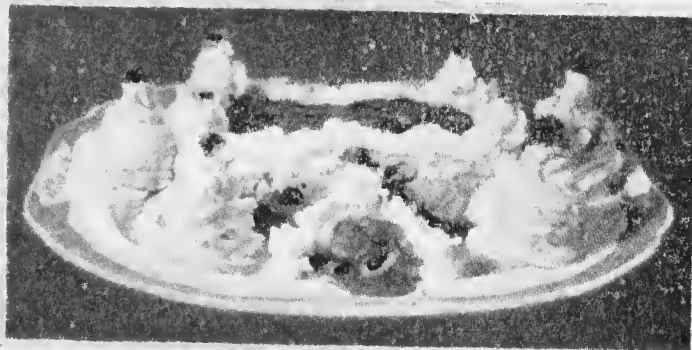
Here is another delicious way of serving left-over boiled beef. Wash and pare potatoes and thinly slice enough to make one quart. In a baking-dish place one large slice of bacon cut in tiny dice; over this arrange alternately layers of the sliced potatoes and cold beef cut in very thin slices, having a layer of potatoes on the top. Use about three-quarters of a pound of the meat. For seasoning, mix together one finely chopped onion, one tablespoonful of minced parsley, one and one-fourth teaspoonfuls of salt, and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Sprinkle part of this

mixture over each layer. Add one cupful of hot water and one cupful of stock. Spread over all one-fourth cupful of dry crumbs and dot with one tablespoonful of butter or margarin. Bake one-half hour in a hot oven.

Left-overs of roast beef or steak may be transformed into delicious and attractive dishes by using either of the following suggestions for their preparation.

Cut the beef into wafer-thin slices. Place one tablespoonful of butter or drippings in a frying-pan or chafing dish, add one small onion chopped fine, and cook until yellow. Then add one tablespoonful of flour and one cupful of water gradually, stirring constantly. Cook until thickened and season with one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, and three tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup. When well mixed, place the beef in it. There will be sufficient sauce for eight or ten very thin, but large slices. Heat for ten to fifteen minutes and serve with boiled rice. This may be varied by substituting mustard pickle for the catsup.

Or, melt three tablespoonfuls of butter or margarin in a saucepan, and cook in it until yellow two medium-sized onions finely chopped. Then add three tablespoonfuls of flour and one tablespoonful of parsley. Stir together until bubbling and add gradually two cupfuls of hot water. Stir constantly until thickened and season with one and one-fourth teaspoonfuls of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, and one teaspoonful of prepared mustard. Then drop in the beef, about twelve slices thinly cut, and cook just long enough to heat the meat through.



*Garnish each dish attractively and always cut the meat in wafer-thin slices*



## *Good Dependable Service*



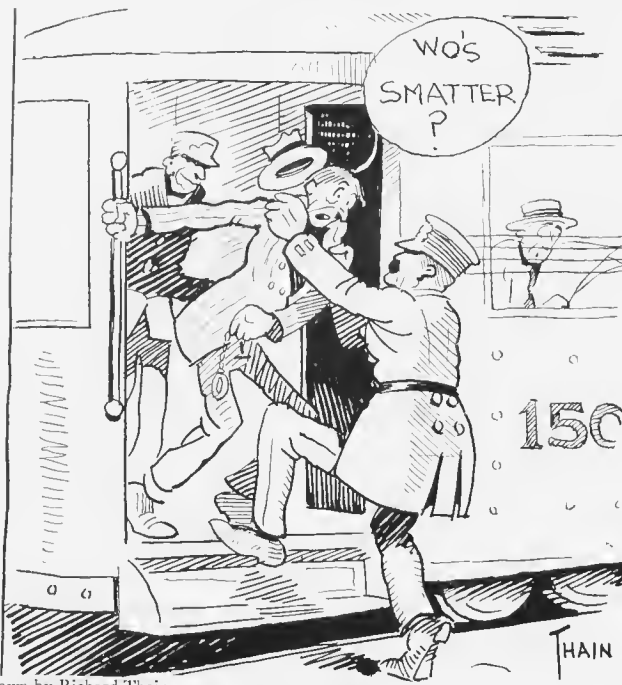
Because the service is reliable,  
locations for homes, apart-  
ments and industrial plants are  
constantly in demand.



## *USE THE ELEVATED*

# It's Always a "Bum Rap"

*Never a Crook but Feels Himself Wronged When Arrested and Sent Up for Crimes Against Society*



Drawn by Richard Thain

THEY DRAGS ME OFF, PRETTY ROUGH

THE following conversation took place recently in the receiving room between a new arrival, who is a known "dip" (pickpocket), whom for the sake of convenience we will call Jim, and an official of this institution. We give it verbatim, says "The Corrector," using the slang as it was spoken.

The article itself depicts the feelings of a habitual crook, who is about to start serving a sentence of one year. With no thought of regret or to improve, but just harboring a feeling that he did not get a square deal, and hoping to get in touch with friends who with money or pull, or both, will help him to freedom.

The conversation follows:

"Hello, Jim."

"Holy Jerusalem, are you still around here?"

"Its a good many moons since I put me lamps on yeh."

"Yes, its about nineteen years. What happened to you Jim, I see you're lame?"

"Didn't ya hear 'bout it? I falls offen one o' dem interurban trolley cars over in Toledo a couple o' years ago an' busts one o' me pins near de top. Its bout half a inch short, dats what makes me lame."

"How much time did you get, Jim?"

"A year."

"How come?"

"Aw its a bum rap. I'll beat it on a writ in a couple a days. Its dis way, I cum over from Toledo a couple a weeks ago. Yeh see me broad makes a sucker and lammes over here wid an armful of scratch, so I tails her over, see."

"I dont know whats de matter wit me, I musta gone nuts or sumpin. Yeh know me well, I don't drink or gamble, but somehow I git fulla moon, an steers up agin a crap game over Nort. Course yeh know it only took a few passes, an I wuz clean as a new born babe. Sez I

to meself, siz I, I gotta get holt o some dough. So I mopes up to Red Kit's joint on Nort Clark Street."

"Whose joint?"

"Aw yeh know Red Kit; scar face Red's broad who use ta hang round Craig's Gin Mill on State Street years ago."

"Yes, yes."

"Well, yeh sec me broad is a lammester outta Toledo, an shes layin out dere under cover. Well, jest as I gits bout half a block from Kit's house, who does I meet up wit but Big Pat. Yeh know Big Irish Pat. The guy yeh met with Malicahi an Old John over in Detroit at the P. O. bout four years ago?"

"Yes."

"Sez I to Pat, siz I, 'Lcts git out an tickle up a dutchman an git ourselves a little jack.' Well, we moseys down to de loop an nails several chumps, but dey wuz nearly all cold pokes. Anyway we gits a sawbuck apiece fer our end. I meets a lot a dicks in de loop but dey don't seem to make me. Yeh see I have been away from here so long I guess me kisser is changed, an of course I wasn't lame when I wuz here before."

"Well, we moseys out to de White Sox Ball park to see de game, and after de game we goes over to 35th and Wentfort, where dere is a good tip. I picks a swell lookin' mark, and I offices Pat dat he's goin' to make a short, goin' west on 35th street. We try to beat him on de get on, but I can't locate de poke. Well, we gits him on de tail end of de short, and we shove him 'round an' step on his toes; I fans him and finally locates de poke. It's an insider. Well, Pat prats him up, an' I sticks my duke in his kick, an 'onest to gawd, it's de deepest kick I've had a mitt in, so help me."

"I has me mitt buried clean up to de elbow. Well, I begins to riffle, an' riffle, an' riffle, and when we gits over 'bout Wallace I has de poke 'bout half way out, when de cadooser, a wise crackin' young chap, lets a yelp outta him. On de level, yeh coulda heard him seven blocks away. Yeh sure would have taut it wuz one a dem pigs over at de stock yards gettin' chieved. He yells, 'Pick-pockets! pickpockets!' A big hoosier standin' alongside a me grabs me by de neck, an on de square, he like to choke me to deat. He has me tongue out a yard."

"I sez to him, sez I: Are yeh crazy or sumpin', or what's de matter wit yez?' Sez he: 'I'm the sheriff of Hoophole county, I am; yez can't fool me, yegosh darn slickers.' Well, we wuz 'bout over to Halsted street 'bout dis time, an just as luck wud hev it, whose on de corner but Egan and O'Connor. A course dey makes de rumble, de big hoosier puts de finger on me, an dey drags me off de short. Dey don't make Pat, so he fades away. O'Connor goes 'cross de street ta get de wagon; I cracks at Egan, but he won't stand for de guff, so dey trows me in de can. Say, what da ja tink of dem dicks? Swell pair o dicks, dey wuz! Dey keeps me in dat lousey Central almost 48 hours, an stands me up fer raps from every sucker whose been nailed 'round dis part o de country in de past ten years."

"Dey don't get mc no raps cuz as I told yeh before, I jus cum over from Toledo; dats on de level. Well, I goes to bat at de Harrison police court in de mornin'; old Judge is on de bench. S. gives me de office to sign a waiver; Mr. Fix is in, an everything is K. O. Well, if

(Continued on page 28)

# *Second Annual International Pageant of Progress Exposition*

July 29—August 14, 1922

*On Chicago's \$5,000,000 Municipal Pier*



## **Greatest Trade Exposition - World's Biggest Health Show**

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Singing by Chorus of  
20,000 Voices  
Music by  
Chicago Police and  
other Bands*

**Nightly Fireworks Display - Other Spectacular Entertainment Features**

## Police of the Early Sixties

(Continued from page 8)

missioners, to be chosen, one from the south, one from the north and one from the west division of said city, who shall constitute said board. That until election and qualification, in the manner and at the time herein provided, the governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint the first commissioners of said Board of Police, who shall be and they are hereby declared the first commissioners of said Board of Police and who shall respectively hold their offices for two, four and six years, from and after the next general municipal election in said city, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The said commissioners, when appointed, shall within ten days after their appointment, or as soon thereafter as may be, proceed to organize said board and decide by lot their respective terms of office. One of said commissioners shall go out of office at the end of each and every two years, from and after the next general municipal election."

The new law prescribed that the force should consist of "a general superintendent, one deputy superintendent, three captains, six sergeants and 60 patrolmen, and as many more police patrolmen as may be authorized by the common council of the City of Chicago."

The act practically stripped the mayor of all authority or control of the Police Department and placed the force solely in the hands of the three commissioners.

Governor Yates, who gave the law his approval, appointed the following well-known citizens as commissioners: Alexander C. Coventry, William Wayman and Frederick Tuttle.

As defined by the act the duty of the commissioners was as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Board of Police hereby constituted, at all times of the day and night, within the boundaries of the said City of Chicago, to preserve the public peace, to prevent crime and arrest offenders, to protect rights of persons and property, to guard the public health, to preserve order, to remove nuisances existing in public streets, roads, places and highways, to provide a proper police force at every fire in order that thereby the firemen and property may be protected; to protect strangers and travelers at steamboat and ship landings, and railway stations, and to obey and enforce all ordinances of the common council within the said City of Chicago, which are applicable to police or health."

While the members of the board were in the midst of reorganizing the Police Department, Mayor Wentworth, whose term of office was drawing to a close, summoned the entire force to his office in the city hall on the night of March 21 and discharged every one of them!

The newly appointed commissioners were holding a meeting in the basement of the court house the same night, and it was late when they adjourned. At 2 o'clock in the morning Mayor Wentworth ordered the police, from captain down to patrolman, to form in line before him.

He delivered an address (and "Long John" was no slouch of an orator) in which he eulogized the expiring administration as the most efficient and economical in the city's history.

"You men who stand before me," he said, "are the equal of any body of police officers in America or any European city. I think we have the greatest police force in the world. And who made it such? Modesty forbids me to answer."

Pausing to mop his forehead, the mayor gazed with admiration at the upturned faces in front of him.

"My breast heaves with pride," he continued, "as I stand here before you for the last time as your commander-in-chief. This new-fangled Board of Police, as you probably know, has superseded the mayor in all authority over police affairs of the city. The board, I am reliably informed, intends to discharge every mother's son of you, and rather than see you undergo this humiliation I summoned you here tonight to perform that unpleasant duty myself. By the power vested in me I hereby dismiss all of you from the service of the city. Good night and good luck to you!"

(To be continued)

\*\*\*\*\*

## Police Chiefs' Convention

THE annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to be held in San Francisco during the week of June 19, promises to be the greatest gathering of those empowered to protect property and life that has ever been held.

Chief of Police O'Brien of San Francisco, who has charge of the arrangements for the convention, says there will be nearly a thousand chiefs present, while the heads of every reputable detective agency in the country have been invited and they all say they are going to attend, and the chiefs of the special agents of the railroads will be well represented.

With June an ideal month for conventions in San Francisco, which any one who attended the National Democratic convention in 1920 can attest, it will be a treat for all those of the East and Middle West to attend.

Chief O'Brien has arranged exceptionally low excursion rates, and he assures all that the hotels will take pleasure in making concessions in their tariffs for the chiefs and their families.

Three days will be taken up in intensive lectures, addresses and discussion of crime and criminals and how to deal with both, by experts, and three days will be given over to entertainment, and from the reputation of San Francisco, the entertainment will sure send all home glad they were present, and convinced that San Francisco knows how.

\*\*\*\*\*

## "Always a Bum Rap"

(Continued from page 24)

ye ever heard dat dick Egan beefin; shows me record an everything, and just goes ahead an beefs his head off, and the pros he's sore cuz a gun mob beat his ole man a few weeks ago. He wants de mob to trow de poke to his ole man. Dey don't trow de poke back, and dat keeps him sore at de gun. An old Judge looks sore; he's got a big head or sumpin. Looks like he wuz out drinking wine all night or sumpin. Anyhow he hands me a year witout a rapper or anything. Just dat dick dat raps his head off.

"Well, I nearly collapses when he sez a year, so here I am. What duz yez tink of it? Huh?

"Well, its a bum rap, and I'll get sprung in a couple of days on a writ." He continued: "Say, Mr. ———, kin I write a letter?"

"Sure," was the reply, "who do you want to write to?"

"Oh," he said, "you know, Louie, and Ike, an John, are over in Toledo dere, dere wit some scratch. If yuh sends out a stiff fer me dey will make up a cash collection den I kin get a moutpiece an beat dis rap on a writ."

But what about the victim?



# KEEP YOUR EYE ON POSTER ADVERTISING IN CHICAGO!

Here is a medium which has made rapid and startling strides forward. Every man who has anything to do with the spending of advertising dollars for the national advertisers of America should know the facts about this tremendous national force, which reaches directly 60,000,000 people.

Do you realize that there are posting plants today in 8,000 towns, and that the physical service rendered in these towns has been brought to a very high point of excellence?

Perhaps Poster Advertising is just what you are looking for—an economical, flexible, and powerful selling force, which you can use when and where you want it—in good markets or in poor markets—just ahead of your salesmen, or right on their heels.

Watch Poster Advertising in Chicago, and you will find out exactly what the medium is today. Then if you are interested in knowing how this medium can be applied to your particular business, have a talk with one of our men who represent our Company.

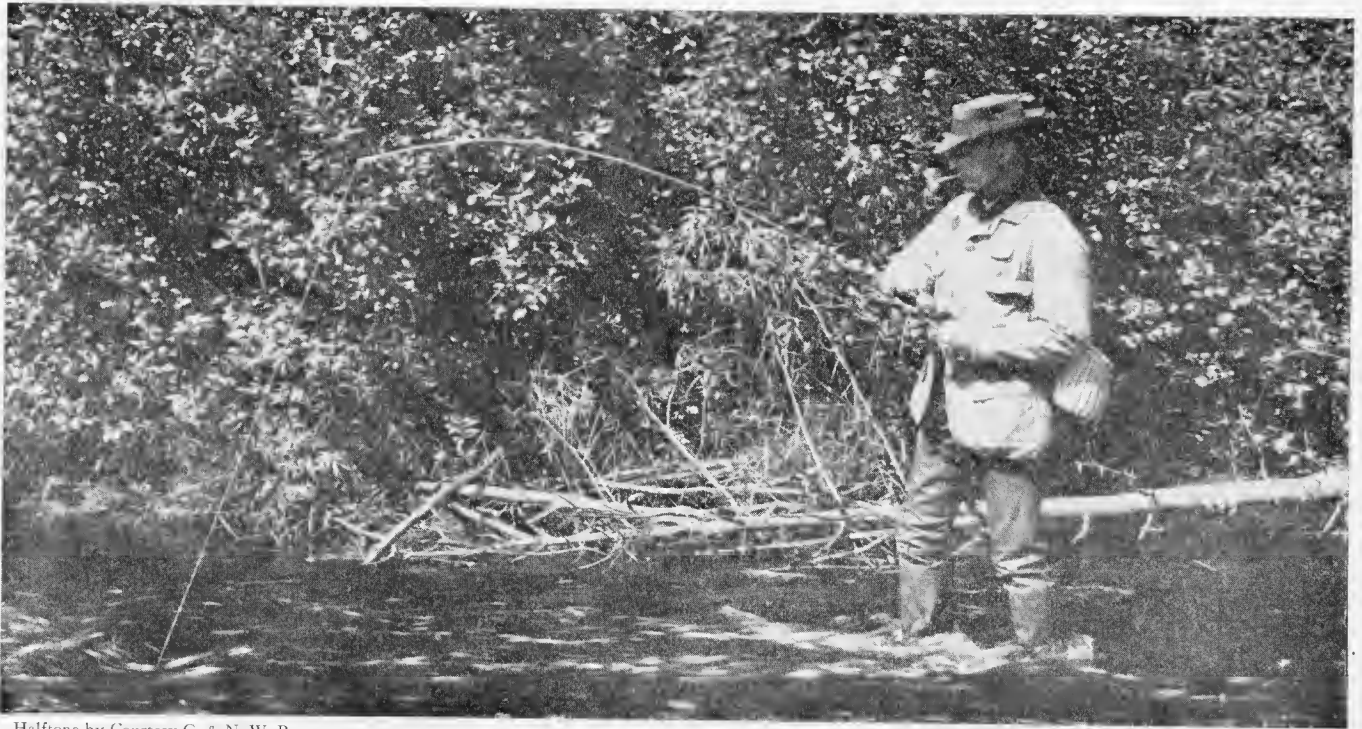
Naturally, there will be no obligation.

## **J. R. MYERS COMPANY**

**J. E. MORRISON, President**

**Phones Calumet 1796 and 1797**

**1312 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago**



Halftone by Courtesy C. & N. W. Ry.

MANY A POLICEMAN GLORIES IN CATCHING FISH AS WELL AS CROOKS

## Cash Prizes in Vacation Story Contest

*Men of the Department to Have Chance to Cash In on Their Literary Skill in Contest to Close October 1.*

WHEN you go on your vacation this year, take a note book along and jot down some of your experiences. Then write a story of not over 800 words and send it to Main 13. The best manuscript submitted will win a cash prize of \$15; the second, \$10; and the third \$5. This contest will be open only to patrolmen and sergeants, and will close on October 1, 1922.

Many policemen have a ready gift of handling language, and it is expected that dozens of good vacation stories will be received. But it isn't necessary that the manuscripts be typewritten or in perfect literary form.

What Main 13 wants is the best yarns it can get direct from the experiences of policemen off duty.

That big fish which jumps over the boat, the red-hot dose of sunburn, the hike through the woods, the hunting or canoe trip, the baseball or golf game, the storm that blew that tent down, the jaunt in the Tin Lizzie, the good time with the wife and kids—all these and many other subjects will be suitable for the contest.

Make your story interesting, thrilling, funny—and send it in at once to Story Contest Editor, Main 13, Room 505, City Hall. Some of the best of the stories will be published each month beginning in June or July. Let's have your manuscript, and watch for it in print.

### The Flag Goes By

*From a Famous Poem by Henry Holcomb Bennett*

*Hats off!  
Along the street there comes  
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,  
A flash of color beneath the sky;  
Hats off—the flag is passing by.*

# ***POLICE OFFICERS***

and their families these days are eating a lot of

***HYDROX · GUERNSEY***

## **ICE CREAM**

**PUREST BECAUSE CARBONATED**

If you happen not yet to have been convinced that Hydrox-Guernsey Ice Cream is Best because Richest and Purest because "Carbonated," just satisfy yourself by starting a quiet little investigation of your own.

### **HYDROX CARBONATED BEVERAGES**

**ARE REFRESHING AND HEALTHFUL TO DRINK**

Made of Pure Flavors and cane sugar with a distilled water base.

***HYDROX COMPANY***

**THERE IS A HYDROX AGENCY NEAR YOUR HOME**

# The Chuckle Page

Another Bunch of Stories Waiting to Bring a Laugh to Policemen and Their Families

PREACHER (Solely): "Rastus, do yo' take dis here woman for better or for worse?"

RASTUS (from force of habit): "Pahson, Ah shoots it all!"—*Wayside Tales*.

## Bygones

BGBBIE: "How did ye hurt yer hand? Been fightin'?"

EDDIE: "Yep. Those were awful sharp teeth Sammy Jones used to have."—*Life*.

## Tame Bird, Wild Parson

JUDGE PRIEST: "Parson, that turkey you sold me yesterday wasn't a tame one as you claimed it to be, for I found shot in it."

PARSON BROWN: "Judge, dat was a tame turkey jest like I sed it was; dem shot was meant for me."—*Judge*.

"When is your daughter thinking of getting married?"

"Constantly."—*American Legion Weekly*.

## Natural Climax

"Jim Bilkins is dead."

"How come?"

"He stuck his head into the Red Dog saloon and hollered FIRE."

"Well?"

"They did."—*Siren*.

## Congratulations

"Well," cried Mrs. Henpeck, "our son is engaged to be married. We will write to the dear lad and congratulate him." Mr. H. agreed; he dared not do otherwise. "My darling boy," read the son the next day, "what glorious news! Your father and I rejoice in your happiness. It has long been our greatest wish that you should marry. A good woman is heaven's precious gift to man. She brings out all the best in him, and helps him to suppress all that is evil." Then there was a postscript in a different handwriting: "Your mother has gone for a stamp. Keep single, you young noodle."—*Argonaut*.

HE: Jen's a nice girl even though she is a bootlegger's daughter.

HIM: Yes, I know it—I had a ease on her once.—*Yale Record*.

MAGISTRATE (to prisoner): Your accomplice refused to give his residence. Where do you live.

PRISONER: Me? Across the way from him, Your Honor.—*Le Rire (Paris)*.

## Hazardous Risk

LAZY LUKE: It tells here in de paper about a guy what was murdered in his wardrobe.

NERVOUS NED: Oh, dat's turrible. An' to t'ink dat I'm sittin' right in de middle of mine at dis moment!—*American Legion Weekly*.

## Unbreakable

Said the tramp at the kitchen door: "Couldn't you give me a bite to eat, lady? I was born unlucky."

"Well, your luck is holdin' out," came the reply as the door banged shut.—*Life*.

## Self-Defense

SHE: "I'm afraid, Don, that I will never see you in heaven."

HE: "Great guns! What have you been doing now?"—*Sour Owl*.

## Seeing Things

Some one in America claims to have seen a blue caterpillar. There are bound to be these troubles so long as prohibition drives people to homemade whisky.—*London Opinion*.

## The Test of the Egg

SHE: "He always was a bad egg, but nobody seemed to notice it while he was rich."

HE: "Yes, he was all right until he was broke!"—*London Mail*.

## Agreeable

"If I lend you ten dollars, what security will you be able to give me?"

"The word of an honest man."

"All right, bring him along, and I'll see what I can do for you."—*Banther*.

## Anything Welcome

The very small boy with the very large gun was standing in a country road.

"What are you hunting, bub?" asked a passer-by.

"I dunno," he replied frankly. "I ain't seen it yet."—*The Boys' Magazine*.

## Trouble Afoot

Says the shoe to the stocking, "I'll rub a hole in you."

Says the stocking to the shoe, "I'll be darned if you do."—*The Boys' Magazine*.

## Without Fear of Contradiction

The editor's wife drove up in front of the office late Saturday afternoon and honked the horn. As the editor put on his hat and coat, he remarked: "Well, I won't say I won't plant grass this evening, but I will say that up to now I didn't intend to."—*Great Bend Tribune*.

## Poor Mary

"Mama, why do they wax people?"

"They don't; where did you ever get that idea?"

"I heard uncle tell papa that at midnight the party waxed Mary."—*Virginia Reel*.

## Too Bad

CLIENT: I called to say that I found that watch I thought had been stolen.

DETECTIVE: What a pity! I had such a good clue to the thief.—*Boston Transcript*.

— ! — !! — !!!

CLERGYMAN: "I brought back the second-hand ear I bought from you last week. It is too obstreperous."

DEALER: "What's wrong? Can't you run it?"

CLERGYMAN: "Not and stay in the ministry."—*Motor Life*.

## Letting Him Down Easy

A rich man, lying on his death bed, called his chauffeur who had been in his service for years, and said:

"Ah, Sykes. I am going on a long and rugged journey, worse than ever you drove me."

"Well, sir," consoled the chauffeur. "There's one comfort. It's all down hill."—*American Legion Weekly*.

## Logical

TOMMY: "Funny how a fellow would start a superstition that Friday is unlucky."

ROT: "Yeah, he musta been a fish."—*The Stanford Chaparral*.

## Puzzle: Find Pop

Colonel B. A. Franklin, Vice-President of Strathmore Paper Company, is responsible for the following story: A gentleman having business with a back-country farmer inquired of the farmer's boy where the old man was to be found. "He's out in the pig-pen doctoring a sick shoat," replied the boy, and added as an illuminating after-thought, "Pop's the one with a hat on."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

## Ouch!

PROF: "Dou you know where shingles were first used?"

FROSH: "I'd rather not tell."—*Burr*.

## Where He Got Off

SHE: When a man who bores me terribly asks me where I live I always say in the suburbs.

HE: How clever! And where do you really live?

SHE: In the suburbs.—*Le Matin (Paris)*.

## The Only Danger

CUSTOMER (with week's beard): "Do you think that old razor will do it?"

BARBER: "It will, sir—if the handle don't break."—*London Tit-Bits*.

## No Brains

The shades of night were falling fast, The fool "stepped on it" and rushed past. A crash—he died without a sound; They opened up his head and found

Excelsior!

—*Boston Transcript*.

## The Voice of Experience

CONDUCTOR (new to the job): "I'm sure the old boy there has paid his fare twice. Think I had better tell him about it?"

MOTORMAN: "No-o! Ask him for it again."—*Sydney Bulletin*.

## Quandary

MOTOTIST: You say this isn't the road to Mudville? Then that fellow down the line lied to me.

WAYFARER: Hee-Hee! How d'ye know he did? Mebbe it's me that's lyin'!—*American Legion Weekly*.

## Where the Hole Thrives

MATH. INSTRUCTOR: "What do we mean when we say the whole is greater than any of its parts?"

STUDE: "A restaurant doughnut."—*Gargoyle*.

## Painless Dentistry

AUNT ETHEL: "Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's?"

BEATRICE: "Yes, auntie, I was."

AUNT ETHEL: "Then there's the quarter I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you."

BEATRICE: "He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!"



**In Spring, Summer,  
Fall or Winter  
Coal Users Can Get**

**GOOD COAL**

(Independently Priced)

**GOOD SERVICE**

(A Motorized Delivery Department)

and a

**2000 POUND TON**

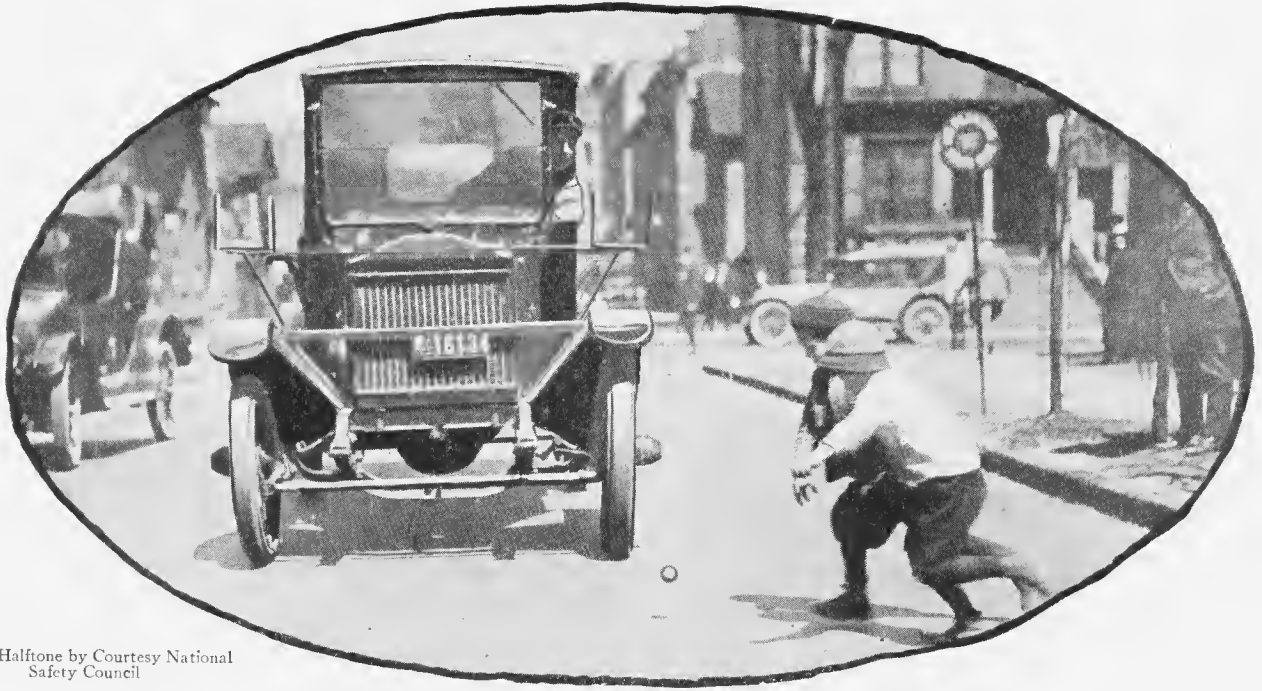
**FROM THE**

**POTTINGER-FLYNN  
COAL COMPANY**

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**T e l e p h o n e  
A l l Y a r d s  
C a n a l 7 4 3 0**

**General Offices  
2221 S. Ashland Ave.  
Chicago, Illinois**



Halftone by Courtesy National Safety Council

SUCH ACCIDENTS AS THIS COULD EASILY BE AVOIDED BY PROPER INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN AT HOME

## How Safety Measures by Citizens Would Help Police

*Statistics Given by Wm. Otter, President of Chicago Safety Council, Reveal Amazing Number of Accidents, Many of Which the Department Must Handle*

IT IS estimated that 75,500 men, women and children were accidentally killed in the United States last year and 2,000,000 seriously injured. Fifty per cent of the number is chargeable to public accidents, 35 per cent industrial and 15 per cent home. Since a large number of these cases requires police attention, the Department in general will be interested in the following statistics:

Falls from buildings, off scaffolds, out of windows, over railings of porches and from elevators caused 12,000 deaths. Eleven thousand people were killed in motor vehicle accidents and yet ninety per cent of such cases would never occur if proper care were exercised by motorists and pedestrians alike, if we had anything like complete law enforcement—especially with regard to speed—and the practice of ordinary courtesy of the road by motorists.

Over seven thousand people were drowned. Railroad and street car accidents combined caused the death of 10,000. The great bulk of the latter accidents was to trespassers.

The necessity for the practice of care to avoid collisions between automobiles and other vehicles is amply demonstrated by the fact that in 1920 there occurred an average of fifty-two collisions per day between street cars and automobiles on Chicago streets. Independent of the responsibility for such accidents as this, the mere fact that so many collisions occurred should convince all of us that it is high time motorists took an active part in the Safety Movement.

The whole country needs awakening, too, on the matter of our annual fire loss. In 1920 the national loss from this cause was 15,000 lives and over \$505,000,000 in property. Three-fourths of this loss would not have occurred if people universally practiced fire prevention.

This is simply the exercise of reasonable caution in the handling and storage of combustible or explosive materials, avoidance of conditions which might lead to spontaneous combustion, and the proper care of heating plants.

Chicago and Cook County alone annually sustain a loss of nearly 2,000 people killed, 50,000 injured and \$12,000,000 in fire loss. Chicago people will never forget the Iroquois theatre fire of 1903 which cost the lives of 582 people; and yet a larger number of people were killed in this district by automobiles in 1921. And the average citizen pays no attention whatever to the matter. Last year 512 children under sixteen years of age were killed by accidents of sundry kinds in Cook County, an average of nearly ten per week. To effectively combat this situation, the Chicago Safety Council was developed and placed in operation.

The Safety Council functions as a department of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the local representative of the National Safety Council. It is non-political and is not organized for profit. It operates primarily along educational lines in the belief that if the people can be made to understand how serious is our accident and fire record and how readily it may be improved, they will take hold of it vigorously and demand that the needless sacrifice of life and property be stopped.

The Safety Council recently instituted its second Motor Drivers' School for the instruction of chauffeurs and truck drivers in safety, rules of the road and other important subjects. One thousand men will eventually be in attendance; they will come from all parts of the city and from many different companies. All those interested are invited to take advantage of this school. To do so involves no obligation whatever.

# NATIONAL TEA CO.'S

*Economical Method of  
Merchandising*

**Large Buying Power**

*Large Sales at Small Profits and  
Low Cost of Distribution  
Enable You to Buy*

**QUALITY GROCERIES**

*At*

**LOW PRICES**

*In All National Tea Co.'s 300 Stores*

---

*Save on your daily purchases of Groceries*

# THE CUBS

## Home Games of the Cubs

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| April 20, 21, 22.....           | Cincinnati   |
| April 23, 24, 25, 26.....       | Pittsburgh   |
| April 27, 28, 29, 30.....       | St. Louis    |
| May 7.....                      | Pittsburgh   |
| May 9, 10, 11, 12.....          | Philadelphia |
| May 13, 14, 15, 16.....         | New York     |
| May 17, 18, 19, 20.....         | Boston       |
| May 21, 22, 23.....             | Brooklyn     |
| May 29, 30 (two games), 31..... | St. Louis    |
| June 1, 2, 3, 4.....            | Cincinnati   |
| June 26, 27, 28.....            | Pittsburgh   |
| June 30, July 1.....            | Cincinnati   |
| July 2.....                     | Pittsburgh   |
| July 7, 8, 9, 10.....           | Boston       |
| July 11, 12, 13, 14.....        | New York     |
| July 15, 16, 17, 18.....        | Philadelphia |
| July 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.....    | Brooklyn     |
| August 15, 16, 17.....          | Boston       |
| August 18, 19, 20.....          | New York     |
| August 22, 23, 24.....          | Brooklyn     |
| August 25, 26, 27.....          | Philadelphia |
| September 1, 2.....             | Cincinnati   |
| September 3.....                | Pittsburgh   |
| September 10.....               | Pittsburgh   |
| September 29, 30, Oct. 1.....   | St. Louis    |

# CUBS PARK

North Clark and Addison, Chicago



# THE WHITE SOX

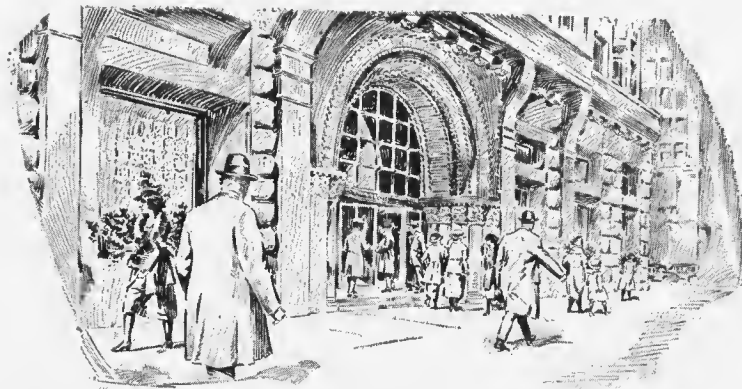
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## Home Games of the Sox

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| April 12, 13, 14, 15....      | ...St. Louis   |
| April 16, 17, 18, 19...       | .....Detroit   |
| May 2, 3, 4, 5.....           | .....Cleveland |
| May 26, 27, 28.....           | ...St. Louis   |
| June 6, 7, 8, 9.....          | ..New York     |
| June 10, 11, 12, 13...        | .....Boston    |
| June 14, 15, 16, 17...        | ..Philadelphia |
| June 18, 19, 20, 21..         | ..Washington   |
| June 23, 24, 25.....          | ..Cleveland    |
| July 1, 2, 3.....             | .....Detroit   |
| July 4 (two games)...         | ...St. Louis   |
| July 25, 26, 27, 28.....      | .....Boston    |
| July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1       | ...New York    |
| August 2, 3, 4, 5.....        | ...Washington  |
| August 6, 7, 8, 9.....        | ..Philadelphia |
| August 12, 13.....            | ...St. Louis   |
| September 4, (two games) 5, 6 | .....Detroit   |
| September 7, 8, 9, 10.....    | ..Cleveland    |
| September 13, 14, 15....      | ..New York     |
| September 16, 17, 18....      | .....Boston    |
| September 19, 20, 21....      | ..Philadelphia |
| September 22, 23, 24....      | ..Washington   |

# COMISKEY PARK

35th Street and Shields Avenue, Chicago



## *The Congress—A National Institution*

**F**AMED among travelers everywhere, the Congress has come to be looked upon as a national institution. Here one meets the foreign ambassador, the captain of industry, the Eastern prince, the opera star—all those who know and appreciate the art of hospitality.

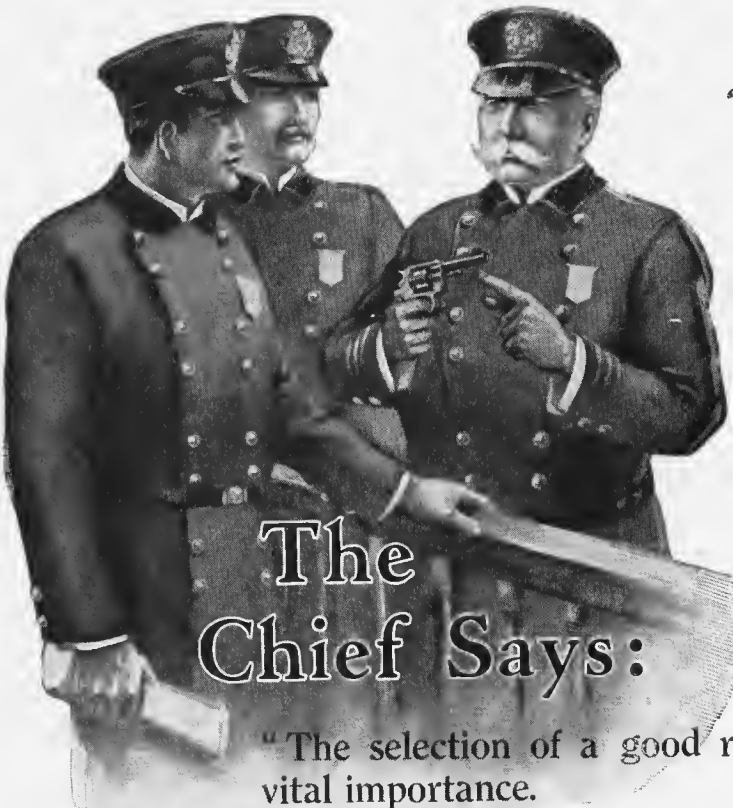
Peacock Alley and the Pompeian Room are known internationally, and famous are the banquet halls and ball rooms—the Gold Room, the Elizabethan Room, the Florentine Room, the Louis XVI Room.

Then, too, the excellence of its cuisine, the service of its exceptional corps of attaches, its superb appointments—all have made for the supremacy of the Congress.



## CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX

S. R. KAUFMAN, President  
MICHIGAN AVENUE AT CONGRESS STREET  
CHICAGO



*"You can't forget to make a COLT safe!"*

**The Chief Says:**

*"The selection of a good revolver is of vital importance.*

**MY choice is a COLT because:**

It's the regulation arm of the leading Police Departments of North and South America.

It's the ONE arm that has always passed successfully the U. S. Government tests.

It's dependable, accurate and absolutely SAFE. And SAFETY means a lot to the officer about to buy a revolver or pistol. In the execution of your duty you are often called upon to do some rough-and-tumble work, and you don't want to take any chances with an arm that is liable to 'go off' accidentally.

*Be on the safe side and BUY A COLT."*

**COLT REVOLVERS and AUTOMATIC PISTOLS**  
can be had in all desirable weights, sizes and calibers from .22 to .45.

*Send for complete catalog and interesting "Police Hand Book."*

**COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.**



IN THE campaign to stop speeding, Stewart Speedometers play an important part. A driver can't guess his speed. It's impossible for him to tell whether he is going 20 or 23 miles an hour unless he has a reliable speedometer on his car.

The car owner who equips with a Stewart Speedometer can keep within the law. Stewart instruments are noted for their accuracy. Made in Chicago, by the largest speedometer manufacturers in the world.

## Stewart PRODUCTS



Stewart Speedometer \$15<sup>00</sup>  
for Fords



Stewart Motorcycle \$17<sup>50</sup>  
Speedometer



Stewart Speedometer \$25<sup>00</sup>  
No. 131

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



# STANDARD PATROL EQUIPMENT *of the* CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

One of twenty-six White Patrols with Erby Patrol  
Body in service of The Chicago Police Department



After years of experimenting with different makes of chasses and bodies,  
White Chasses and Erby bodies have been adopted as the standard of the  
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WM. ERBY & SONS COMPANY  
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*Patrols and Ambulances for Municipal Service*

# Regulation Police Uniforms

Blouse Suits

Dress Coats    Overcoats

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**M**ARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY Uniforms comply with departmental requirements in every respect. They look well, fit well, and wear well, because they are cut and tailored to individual measurements from the best fabrics by men who are masters of their craft.

They are offered at the lowest prices possible consistent with excellent quality.

*Terms Granted*

UNIFORM SECTION • THIRD FLOOR • 310 WEST MADISON STREET

# MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY